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NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

MARCH

1991–1992

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL FOR WOMEN
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

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Women's History Month In North Carolina

A Salute To Women In History

March
1991 - 1992

State of North Carolina
James G. Martin, Governor

N.C. Department of Administration
James S. Lofton, Secretary

N.C. Council for Women
Suzanne E. Williams, Executive Director

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Acknowledgment

Women's Equality Day is August 26, commemorating the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920, which grants women the right to vote, signifying a dramatic event in U.S. history.

Since 1981, North Carolina and other states have recognized the roles of women in our heritage with special events and activities during the observance of National Women's History Month in March of every year.

This resource booklet was published by the North Carolina Council for Women, a state agency. It contains selected activities and information designed to assist and encourage teachers, community service organizations and other educational concerns to organize and celebrate events in women's history.

Many are responsible for the compilation of this educational resource: the N.C. Humanities Council, a state-based program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, whose grant made this publication possible; Gate City Printing Company of Greensboro; Lisa Young, artist; Gayle A. Fishel, designer; Jennifer Moore of Green Hill Center for North Carolina Art, consultant; N.C. Council for Women interns Melanie Wade and Michelle Jarrett who assisted staff members in research and editing.

Thanks to the assistance of these and others, we are able to bring to you recognition and celebration of some accomplishments unique to women throughout the history of America. We salute women in history who provide us a rich and varied women's tradition. Because they have laid such a firm foundation, women of today and tomorrow are encouraged to continue building.

Suzanne E. Williams, Executive Director
N.C. Council for Women

Dedication

In light of the Persian Gulf War, the North Carolina Council for Women would like to dedicate this publication to all women in the military service, and particularly those individuals who served in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

It is important that women take the time to recognize their achievements and accomplishments. The council encourages you to join women nationwide in celebrating the contributions of women to our state and national history. Although we cannot acknowledge all women of achievement, we take this opportunity to salute some of our state's most notable women.

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Table of Contents

Page

Women's History Month Proclamations 4
Congressional Resolution 4
N.C. 1991 Proclamation 4
How Women's History Month Began 5
What Is Women's History? 5
North Carolina Council for Women 6
Winners of the N.C. Distinguished Women's Award 6
Women's History Throughout the Year 8
A Potpourri of Women's Historic Accomplishments 9
Famous Firsts for Women 10
Firsts for North Carolina Women 11
Women in the Military Profiles 12
Highlighting Wilma L. Vaught 13
History of American Women in the Military 14
The Women in Military Service for America Memorial 16
Highlighting Women in the Persian Gulf 17
Female Colleges in North Carolina 18
U.S. Department of Labor - Women's Bureau 19
North Carolina Women's History Exhibit 20
Quotes 21
A Tough Trivia Quiz on Women's History 22
Fill In The Blanks 24
North Carolina Historic Sites Featuring Women 25
Suggested Women's History Projects 27
For Women's Groups 27
For School Groups 27
For All Ages 29
Women's Equality Day - A Celebration 30
A Trivia Quiz on Women's Equality Day 30
Suggested Women's Equality Day Projects 31
Bibliography 32
Adult - General 32
Adult - Women of Color 33
Student - Elementary 34
Student - Secondary 35
Films About Women 38
Resources for Women's History 44
National 44
State 44
Endnotes 45

Proclamation of Women's History Month

Congressional Resolution

1. Whereas American women of every race, class and ethnic background have made historic contributions to the growth and strength of our Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways;
2. Whereas American women have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural and social role in every sphere of the life of the Nation by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working in and outside of the home;
3. Whereas American women have played a unique role throughout the history of the Nation by providing the majority of the volunteer labor force of the Nation;
4. Whereas American women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic and cultural institutions in our Nation;
5. Whereas American women of every race, class and ethnic background served as early leaders in the forefront of every major professional social change movement;
6. Whereas American women have been leaders, not only in securing their own rights of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement, and other movements, especially the peace movement, which create a more fair and just society for all; and
7. Whereas despite these contributions, the role of the American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued in the literature, teaching and study of American history.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the month of March is designated as "Women's History Month," and the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Women's History Month 1991
By the Governor of the State of North Carolina
A Proclamation

Women's history looks at the past with a wide angle lens, taking a much broader vision of what occurred in any given time than does conventional history. Women's history doesn't rewrite the facts, but it does make very different judgments about important events in our past.

The theme for National Women's History Month 1991, "Nurturing Tradition, Fostering Change," reflects this expanded approach. Until recently, women have been recognized in history primarily for preserving cultural traditions and family unity within the home. Yet throughout history, many women have stepped into the public arena to address social and political issues that affected the quality of life for both their families and the larger community.

National Women's History Month 1991 honors women in both the public and the private sphere of life. By nurturing valued traditions and fostering necessary changes, women have contributed much to the development of our unique, pluralistic society.

The women honored each year on posters and at banquets, both from the past and present, come from distinct backgrounds. Yet, their lives and the lives of all women are strands of the tapestry woven through time to create women's history. Their lives, which reflect respect for tradition and an appreciation of change, continue to inspire and sustain us.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES G. MARTIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim March 1991 as "Women's History Month" in North Carolina, and urge North Carolinians to take note of the achievements and contributions of the women of the past as well as the women of the present.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina at the Capitol in Raleigh this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

How Women's History Month Began

In 1977 Sonoma County, California, brought women's history into its school curriculum with a local week-long celebration called Women's History Month. The idea spread across the country, and by 1980 the National Women's History Project was created in Santa Rosa, California. In 1980 President Carter issued a Women's History Week Proclamation, and in 1981 Congress passed its first National Women's History Week resolution. By 1986 so many schools and communities had expanded the women's history celebration into an entire month that Congress proclaimed March 1987 as the first Women's History Month. Public Law 100.9 now designates every March as National Women's History Month.

International Women's Day is March 8 and serves as a focal point for the celebration of Women's History Month. That date commemorates protest marches by thousands of female textile workers against low wages and intolerable working conditions in 1857. In March of 1860, these women formed a union and again called for humane working conditions. German labor leader Clara Zetkin proposed that March 8 be proclaimed International Women's Day in memory of the early struggles of women to better their lives. Many European countries celebrated March 8 over the next 60 years, and by 1967 the day began to be celebrated by some groups in the United States. International Women's Day has become a widely celebrated day for most women's organizations. They recognize women as laborers both inside and outside the home, their rights and their contributions to the history and culture of the world.

What Is Women's History?

Women's history provides a whole new way of looking at the events and individuals who have made this country what it is today. The multicultural study of women's lives brings to the fore many new themes in American life, stories to which all girls and boys, women and men can relate.

However, it is more than the study of single individuals or events. Although role models of courage, perseverance and determination like Harriet Tubman, Susan B. Anthony and Suzette LaFleche are important, women's history means looking at the whole picture and recognizing its complexity and diversity. One must look at mill girls struggling for living wages and better working conditions, mothers organizing ways to find peace, slave women fighting for their lives and their dignity and Indian women striving to regain their historical roles as leaders and peacemakers within their societies.

In re-examining our own family histories, we learn what our mothers and grandmothers have accomplished. We begin to understand how their work and contributions to their generation defined them.

Women's history recognizes the historical restrictions imposed on women through laws, institutions and cultural expectations. It honors what women have done in their homes and communities and in the world despite those restrictions.

Through women's history, we gain a deeper understanding of our heritage and American history.

The 1991 theme – "Nurturing Tradition, Fostering Change" -- honored women at the interactive crossroads between the public and private spheres. For centuries women have preserved cultural traditions and family unity within the private sphere and, because of their abiding concern for future generations, have often stepped into the public arena to address social and political injustices which affect the quality of life. By nurturing valued traditions and fostering necessary changes, women have contributed much to the development of our unique, pluralistic society.

North Carolina Council for Women
Working for Women in North Carolina

The North Carolina Commission on the Status of Women was created in 1963 under the Executive Order of Governor Terry Sanford. The N.C. General Assembly made the commission statutory in 1965, changing its name to the Commission on the Education and Employment of Women. In 1972, funds were appropriated to hire a staff, and in 1975, the agency was created in its final form and named the N.C. Council on the Status of Women. The 1991 General Assembly of North Carolina enacted the name change to the North Carolina Council for Women, ratified May 27, 1991. It is one of several advocacy agencies within the North Carolina Department of Administration and the only state agency that advocates exclusively for women.

The primary responsibility of the council is to advise the governor, the North Carolina General Assembly and the principal state departments on the condition and special needs of women in North Carolina. To carry out this mandate, the agency's goals and objectives are established by a 20-member council appointed by the governor. These objectives are implemented by the staff in Raleigh through five regional offices located throughout the state. The council board established a Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advisory Board in 1989.

In addition to its advisory role, the council identifies and assesses women's needs; collects and distributes information; coordinates efforts within the state to meet the special needs of women; develops county and regional councils on the status of women; and designs and implements innovative programs for women.

The council has sponsored various programs for displaced homemakers, sought to improve the legal status of women, and served as the agency through which the General Assembly supports shelters for battered women and victims of sexual assault. The council currently provides technical assistance and administers the funding for 62 domestic violence shelters and 47 rape crisis centers located throughout the state.

In 1992, the council will once again sponsor its Distinguished Women's Awards ceremony during Women's History Month. This event provides North Carolinians with a unique opportunity to recognize their most outstanding women. (See list of past recipients below.)

Over the years, the council has participated in women's struggles for equality and applauded their contributions to history. We pledge our continued support for women in the future.

Winners of the N.C. Distinguished Women's Award

Established by the N.C. Council for Women in 1984, the Distinguished Women of North Carolina Awards recognize outstanding Tar Heel women in all walks of life. Nominations come from individuals and groups from throughout the state, and the recipients are selected by a committee appointed by the chairperson of the N.C. Council for Women. Following is a list of winners and their principal title and achievement *at the time of the award:*

1984

Elizabeth Hanford Dole - Salisbury native - secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Ruth Braswell Jones - Rocky Mount - a retired, prominent black educator on local and state level.

Martha Clampitt McKay - Raleigh - assistant secretary for productivity, N.C. Department of Administration; crusader for women's rights.

Deborah Crouch McKeithan - Charlotte - founder of first support group for handicapped women in 1975, Handicapped Organized Women.

Ellen Black Winston - Raleigh - appointed North Carolina's fourth commissioner of public welfare and first U.S. commissioner of public welfare in 1963.

1985

Virginia B. Davis - Stoneville - served in various leadership roles to help elevate the life of rural people, children and the elderly.

Dr. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz - Salisbury - assistant superintendent, N.C. Department of Public Instruction; first black president of the National Association of Educators, 1968-1969.

Jane Smith Patterson - Raleigh - first woman secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration.

Barbara Gardner Proctor - Asheville native - sole owner of Proctor and Gardner Advertising Inc., the nation's first advertising agency owned and operated by a black woman.

Florence I. Ryan - Asheville - a social worker and activist for women's rights.

1986

Gertrude S. Carraway - New Bern - helped develop the Tryon Palace Restoration and Garden Complex; helped found the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina.

Elizabeth Scott Carrington - Burlington - helped establish the UNC School of Nursing as the first nationally accredited nursing school in North Carolina.

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds - Durham - famous black historian, educator and political appointee under the Nixon Administration; now with N.C. Central University.

Maggie Axe Wachacha - Robbinsville - tribal Indian clerk with the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians; midwife and educator.

Ruth Dial Woods - Pembroke - assistant school superintendent in Robeson County; advocate for women's and Indians' rights.

1987

Mary Ulmer Chiltoskey - Cherokee - educator and librarian, organized first Cherokee Public Library; director of the Free Book Distribution Center.

Dr. Bonnie Ethel Cone - Charlotte - a mathematics professor, she engineered the development of UNC - Charlotte.

Alice Priscilla Stateman Hannibal - Kinston - staff development specialist at the Caswell Center for the Retarded; first woman and first black on Kinston City Council.

Helen Rhyne Marvin - Gastonia - state senator known for her tireless support for legislation to benefit women and children.

Helen Ann Powers - Raleigh - secretary of the N.C. Department of Revenue.

1988

Rhoda Bryan Billings - Wilkesboro - first woman chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Patric Griffee Dorsey - New Bern - secretary of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources and a pioneer with the North Carolina Information Network and the Motheread Program.

Geneva Bass Hamilton - Goldsboro - founder of "Operation Bootstrap" and the Dillard Building renovation project.

Jonnie Horn McLeod - Charlotte - founder of the Charlotte Drug Education Center and Charlotte Open House for drug rehabilitation.

Kay Yow - Gibsonville - N.C. State University women's basketball coach and coach of the U.S. women's basketball squad for the 1988 Summer Olympics.

1989

Delilah B. Blanks - Riegelwood - first black to serve as chairwoman of Bladen County Democratic Party and first female elected to the Bladen County Board of Commissioners.

Gertrude B. Elion - Chapel Hill - one of the three scientists awarded the 1988 Nobel Prize in medicine.

Sarah B. Humphries - Jacksonville - credited with establishing the Clean Sweep and Beach Sweep programs to rid North Carolina's roadways and beaches of litter.

Grace Jemison Rohrer - Boone - first woman in North Carolina to hold a cabinet-level position.

Elna B. Spaulding - Durham - founder of Durham's Women-In-Action for Prevention of Violence.

1990

Andee Carol Atkisson - Brevard - president and co-owner of Sterling Billiard Manufacturing Company; wood carver.

Geneva Jones Bowe - Murfreesboro - educator for 43 years; on the board of trustees at Elizabeth City State University.

Virginia Hall Brown - Wilkesboro - first woman president of Modern Globe, an apparel manufacturing facility, and divisional president of its parent company, VF Corporation.

Virginia Foxx - Banner Elk - educator, second female president of an N.C. community college.

Carolyn McKecuen - Elizabeth City - manager of Watermark craft co-op and creator of the Northeastern Education and Development Foundation Inc.

1991

Bertha "B." Holt - Burlington - an attorney and the first woman to serve in the North Carolina General Assembly from the 25th District.

Emyl Jenkins - Raleigh - founder and president of an appraisal firm; expert in the appraisal of personal property and nationally acclaimed as an author and spokesperson on the subject of valuation and appraising.

Dorothy "Dottie" Martin - Raleigh - the first lady of North Carolina and one of the state's foremost advocates for child safety and well-being.

Dr. Gloria Scott - Greensboro - president of Bennett College and the first black woman to serve as national president of the Girl Scouts of America.

Carey Stacy - Raleigh - owner of DiaLogos International Corporation, the first business in the United States to contract out teaching hours to a school system with foreign language teachers.

Women's History Throughout the Year

January	5	First woman governor, Nellie Taylor Ross of Wyoming, sworn in, 1925.
January	31	Lucretia Mott, feminist and abolitionist, born, 1793.
February	15	Susan B. Anthony born, 1820.
March	1	Emma Goldman publishes first issue of *Mother Earth*, 1906.
March	8	International Women's Day - Women demonstrated in New York City demanding an end to sweat shops and child labor, 1908.
March	12	Girl Scouts of America founded, 1912.
March	20	Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published, 1852.
April	2	First woman candidate for U.S. president, Victoria Claflin Woodhull, announces, 1870.
April	22	Kate Chopin publishes *The Awakening*, early feminist novel, 1899.
May	21	Women's Suffrage Bill passes House of Representatives, 1919.
June	2	Harriet Tubman frees 750 slaves in raid, 1863.
June	3	International Ladies Garment Workers Union founded, 1900.
June	6	National Women's Party founded, 1916.
June	16	Susan B. Anthony arrested for voting, 1873.
June	18	Sally Ride is the first American woman in space, 1983.
June	24	Margaret Brent becomes the first American woman to claim the right to vote, 1647.
June	30	Equal Rights Amendment lapses without ratification, 1982.
July	6	Marie Curie, discoverer of radium, dies of radiation-induced cancer, 1934.
July	7	Sandra Day O'Connor appointed as first woman Supreme Court justice, 1981.
August	26	Women win the vote with ratification of the 19th Amendment, 1920.
August	26	Women's Suffrage Day.
September	3	Elizabeth Eckford is blocked from becoming first black student at Little Rock Central High School, 1957.
September	7	Women disrupt Miss America Pageant, first mass demonstration in modern Women's Movement, 1968.
October	3	Rebecca L. Felton is appointed the first woman U.S. senator, 1922.
October	11	Eleanor Roosevelt born, 1884.
October	16	First public birth control clinic opens in Brooklyn, 1916.
October	23	25,000 women march in New York City demanding suffrage, 1915.
November	7	Jeannette Rankin of Montana becomes first woman elected to the House of Representatives, 1916.
November	14	Margaret Sanger arrested for operating birth control clinic, 1916.
November	21	National Organization for Women founded, 1966.
December	1	Rosa Parks arrested for sitting in the front of a bus, touching off Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott, 1955.
December	12	Elizabeth Cady Stanton, suffragist, born, 1812.
December	16	Margaret Mead, American anthropologist, born, 1901.
December	27	Carrie Nation, prohibitionist, leads first bottle-smashing raid of saloon in Wichita, Kansas, 1900.

Reprinted from Changing Woman Magazine, *Spring 1988*

A Potpourri of Women's Historic Accomplishments

Here are a variety of perhaps unknown facts about the lives of many women. These facts can be used in quiz materials, public service announcements in daily bulletins or club newsletters, or as informational filler for local newspapers.

1. Who was the first American black woman to publish a book?
2. What woman needed President Grant's approval before she could receive her earned law degree?
3. Who was the Shoshone Indian woman who served as the interpreter and guide on the Lewis and Clark Expedition?
4. Who was the first woman candidate for president?
5. Who gave Eli Whitney the plans for a cotton gin which he then patented?
6. Who was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes?
7. Who was the winner of the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize?
8. Who is called the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement"?
9. Who was the first woman governor and in what state?
10. Who was the first woman postmistress in the colonies who was later replaced on the grounds that the job needed a man?
11. Who was the woman who ranked first among all applicants taking the first exam for civil service in the United States?
12. What leading suffragist was arrested and convicted of trying to vote in the 1872 national election?
13. Who was the crusading journalist most remembered for her trip around the world in 72 days?
14. What former slave was such a powerful speaker that during her crusade for the rights of women and blacks the gossip ran amuck that she "had to be a man"?
15. What woman was turned down by 29 medical schools before being accepted as a student, graduated at the head of her class and became the first woman doctor in the United States?
16. Who was called the "soul" of the Transcendentalists in New England by Ralph Emerson?
17. What woman wrote the first account of the Revolutionary War?
18. What woman's personal correspondence with Thomas Jefferson is said to be "a dialog of equals," "the clearest evocation of the American character"?
19. What woman astronomer was awarded the gold medal by the King of Denmark?
20. Who was the 13-year-old girl who won the Smithsonian's first place in the aerodynamics kite design contest in 1975?
21. Who was the first woman appointed by the governor to chair a state board or commission in North Carolina?

Answers: (1) Phyllis Wheatley (1753-1784). (2) Belva Lockwood (1830-1917). (3) Sacajewea (1786-1812). (4) Victoria Woodhull (1838-1927). (5) Catherine Littlefield Greens (1755-1814). (6) Marie Curie (1867-1934). (7) Jane Addams (1860-1935). (8) Rosa Parks (1913-). (9) Nellie Taylor Ross in Wyoming (1876-1977). (10) Mary Goddard (1738-1816) (Miss Goddard, a printer by trade, was the printer selected to print the first edition of the Declaration of Independence with signatures). (11) Mary Frances Hoyle, Vassar graduate, who was then placed alongside men doing the same job and paid half the salary on the grounds that "men support families." (12) Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906). (13) Nellie Bly whose real name was Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman (1867-1922). (14) Sojourner Truth (c. 1797-1883). (15) Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910). (16) Margaret Fuller. (17) Mercy Otis Warren. (18) Abigail Adams. (19) Maria Mitchell. (20) Amy Thompson, taking place one year after Laura Cross became the first girl to win the Soap Box Derby. (21) Juanita Martin Bryant, who in 1970-1976 served as chair of the State Youth Advisory Board.

From the National Women's History Project, Santa Rosa, Calif., with additions

Famous Firsts for Women

1772 * Mary Wollstonecraft, a British woman, wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, the first serious political and social manifesto addressing the condition of women.

1828 * 400 women in Dover, N.H., went on strike, protesting the fines imposed on them for lateness; the first recorded strike by women in America.

1834 * Oberlin College became the first college in the nation to admit women and blacks.

During 1836-1837 * Angelina and Sarah Grimke became the first formally appointed female anti-slavery agents in the U.S.

1838 * Angelina Grimke became the first woman ever to speak before a U.S. legislative body.

1848 * The N.Y. Married Woman's Property Act was passed. The first of its kind, it gave women control over property they owned at the time of their marriage and exempted a married woman's property from her husband's debts.

* Elizabeth Blackwell was credited as the first U.S. woman to earn a medical degree.

1860 * A New York bill granted women rights to property and wages. Married women were granted limited power to enter into contracts, joint guardianship of their children and rights to their husband's inheritance in every legal sense at his death.

Civil War * Women worked in many capacities. For the first time, women were hired in government offices.

Shortly after the end of the Civil War * Frances Ellen Watkins Harper wrote *Iola Leroy*, or *Shadows Uplifted*, the first novel published by a black American woman.

1869 * The National Women's Suffrage Association was formed with Elizabeth Cady Stanton as first president.

* Wyoming women gained the right to vote, making them the first and only legally enfranchised women in the world.

1879 * After years of struggle, Belva Lockwood became the first woman ever to practice law before the Supreme Court of the United States.

1887 * Jane Addams and Ellen Starr founded the first American settlement house, Hull House.

* Carrie Chapman Catt was the first woman to hold a high administrative position in a public school system as the superintendent of schools in Mason City, Iowa.

1916 * Margaret Sanger opened the first birth control clinic and was promptly arrested. She later convened the first International Conference on Family Planning. Her clinic later became Planned Parenthood.

1917 * Jeannette Rankin of Montana became the first woman representative to Congress and introduced the suffrage amendment onto the floor of the House. She voted against the entry of the United States into both World Wars.

1920 * American women won the right to vote.

1923 * Alice Paul first introduced the Equal Rights Amendment to Congress.

1933 * Frances Perkins was appointed U.S. secretary of labor and became the first woman to serve in a cabinet post.

* Amelia Earhart became the "First Lady of the Air." She earned the first pilot license ever issued to a woman. She was also the first woman to cross the Atlantic, the first woman to cross the Atlantic solo, and the first to fly around the world.

1938 * Pearl Buck became the first American woman writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize for her book *The Good Earth*.

1944 * Clare Boothe Luce became the first woman to deliver the keynote speech at a national political convention. She later became the first woman named to a major U.S. embassy as President Eisenhower's ambassador to Italy.

1961 * President Kennedy established the first Commission on the Status of Women.

1963 * Congress passed the first Equal Pay Act.

1972 * The Equal Rights Amendment passed Congress for the first time and went to the states for ratification. Hawaii was the first to ratify.

1974 * The Little League admitted girls for the first time.

1978 * The Susan B. Anthony dollar was minted, the first honoring women.

* Janet Guthrie became the first woman to race at the Indy 500.

1981 * Sandra Day O'Connor became the first woman appointee to the U.S. Supreme Court.

1983 * Sally Ride became the first U.S. woman in space.

* Alice Walker was the first black woman to win a Pulitzer Prize for *The Color Purple.*

1984 * Geraldine Ferraro was the first woman nominated to run for vice president of a major political party.

Reprinted from the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women, Birmingham

Firsts for North Carolina Women

Eldreta Melton Alexander was the first black woman to be admitted to Columbia University School of Law and became North Carolina's first black woman judge when she was elected state district court judge in 1968.

Frances Dority Bray became the first female commercial pilot to solo in North Carolina in 1935.

Linda Bray, an Army captain from Butner, directed an assault on Panamanian Defense Forces in the first officially recognized incident of a woman with leadership capacity directing U.S. troops under hostile fire.

Juanita Martin Bryant was the first woman ever appointed by the governor to chair a state board or commission in North Carolina. She was chair of the State Youth Advisory Board from 1970 to 1976.

Mary Bayard Clarke, pen name Tenella, was a Raleigh-born author who compiled the first collection of North Carolina poetry, *Wood-Notes* or *Carolina Carols.*

Miss L. Exum Clement was the first woman to secure a law license.

Virginia Dare was the first child born of English parents in the New World on August 18, 1587.

Sarah DeCrow was the first woman postmistress appointed after the adoption of the Constitution. She was made postmistress in Hertford in 1792.

Margaret Taylor Harper of Southport was the first woman candidate for lieutenant governor in 1968.

Bernice Kelly Harris, 1939, wrote the first novel about North Carolinians, *Purslane,* to win a literary award.

Tabitha Anne Holton of Guilford County was the first woman lawyer admitted by Supreme Court in 1878.

Mary Ann Mason was the first native Tar Heel to write a book for children, *A Wreath From the Woods of Carolina,* 1859.

Nancy Roberts, an author, made history by becoming the first woman in North Carolina to file as a candidate for governor.

Grace J. Rohrer was appointed as secretary of the Department of Art, Culture and History, the first woman in an executive cabinet post in North Carolina, in 1973.

Susie Marshall Sharp was appointed and then elected justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. She became the first woman to be elected chief justice of a state supreme court in 1974. She was also the first woman to be appointed judge of the Superior Court.

Myrtle Siler of Chatham County was the first woman sheriff, appointed in 1921.

Mrs. E.E. Stafford was the first woman member of the N.C. Legislature.

Margaret Berry Street was the first woman graduate of UNC Law School and in 1935 became the first woman to win a case before the State Supreme Court.

Dr. Ellen Black Winston was appointed U.S. commissioner of public welfare in 1963 and served until 1967. She was the first female to hold such a post.

Compiled in part from North Carolina Trivia *by Ernie and Jill Couch and* North Carolina Superlatives *by Faris Jane Corey*

Women in the Military Profiles
American Revolution to the Present

Bray, Linda, is an Army captain from North Carolina who directed an assault in Panama. This is the first officially recognized female-led offensive. [1]

Betzold, Margery Edity, served in the Air Force from 1951 to 1972. She treated orthopedic casualties evacuated from Vietnam during the Tet offense.

Cochran, Jacqueline, became the director of the famed Women's Air Service Pilots (WASP). She was the first woman to receive the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal and the first woman to ferry a bomber across the Atlantic for delivery to a besieged Britain in 1941. [2]

Coleman, Bessie, became the first black female pilot in the world when she received her air pilot's license from the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in France in 1922. [3]

Conley, Kathy, was the first woman to receive an Air Force Academy degree when she graduated in 1980. [4]

Daniels, Wilhelmina Jastram, served in the Coast Guard in WWII and, while at a radio station, assisted the USS Enterprise through the fog in San Francisco.

Evans, Marsha J., assumed command of Naval Station Treasure Island in 1990, becoming the first woman to command a U.S. naval station. [5]

Finch, Florence Ebersole Smith, served in the U.S. Coast Guard from 1945-1946. She was captured in Japan-occupied Philippines, hid her U.S. citizenship and risked her life in underground resistance.

Fort, Cornelia, was a 1942 member of the WASPs who became the first of 38 women to die while flying for American military forces. [6]

Gernes, Deborah S., was the first woman declared eligible to command a U.S. Navy vessel in 1988. [7]

Goll, Miriam E. Perry, became the first dietitian to achieve the rank of colonel in the Air Force. [8]

Hagerty, Kimberly, has served in the Air Force since July 1988. She participated in Operation Just Cause in Panama.

Harris, Marcelite, became the first black woman Air Force brigadier general in 1990, and she served as the first female maintenance officer. [9]

Harrison-Brown, Dorothy, was the first female assigned to a deploying air squadron (one which rotates between foreign and stateside bases). [10]

Hart, Marla J. Cleator, one of the first four women trained to be a Pershing missile crew member, received a certificate of achievement. She was awarded an Army commendation medal for service as an operations specialist which contributed to the success of the unit.

For sources, see Endnotes, page 45.

If not otherwise noted, information is from the Women in Military Service Memorial Foundation, Dept. 560, Washington, D.C. 20042-0560. Telephone: 1-800-222-2294.

Hopper, Grace M., retired as a rear admiral, U.S. Navy, after 43 years of service. A mathematics and computer specialist, she participated in the development of the first commercial large-scale electronic computer, Univac I, and worked on the idea which spawned COBOL. She is considered a pioneer of the computer industry.

Iskra, Darlene M., became the first woman to command an active U.S. Navy vessel. [11]

Leftenant-Colon, Nancy, was the first black female nurse to be promoted to first lieutenant. [12]

Love, Nancy, organized and served as director of the Women's Auxiliary Ferry Service (WAFS) which joined Jacqueline Cochran's Air Force Flying Detachment (AFFD) in 1943 to form the Women's Air Service Pilots (WASP). [13]

McCauley, Mary Ludwig Hays, otherwise known as "Molly Pitcher," helped her crew during the Revolutionary War, when a gun position ceased firing and the crew lay mutilated. She grabbed the ramming staff, rammed a charge and fired.

McKee, Fran, was the first woman line officer in the Navy to be selected for the rank of admiral.

McLaughlin, Terrie, is a second lieutenant who became the first woman in the U.S. Air Force Academy's 32-year history to graduate first in her class in 1986. [14]

Maass, Clara Louise, an Army nurse who volunteered during the Spanish-American War to care for yellow fever victims. As a volunteer in experiments to find a cause of the fever, she allowed an infected mosquito to bite her. She died 10 days later.

Mangerich, Agnes Jensen, an Army nurse in World War II, spent 62 days walking 800 miles behind enemy lines to reach the Allied forces in Italy.

Mariner, Rosemary, was among the first women to be selected to attend flight school, and she was the first to fly a tactical jet and a front-line attack plane. [15]

Natwig, Catherine Spratt, trained at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. She was the first woman officer to be assigned personnel officer for the captain of the port of Norfolk, Virginia, a huge command during WWII.

Ogan, Janet Hamilton, served in the Army Nurse Corps during World War II and assisted in evacuating a concentration camp near Ebensee, Austria.

Oleyhik, Helen Rohal, was a WAAC in WWII. She worked on radio intercept operation in a camouflaged station.

Parker, Jacqueline, was the first woman to serve as a test pilot. [16]

Price, Marie, became the first female instructor at the Navy Drill Instructor School. [17]

Quimby, Harriet, became the first officially recognized licensed female pilot in America. [18]

Rathbun, Melissa, and **Rhonda Cornum** were the only two female POWs captured during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. [19]

Sabota, Mary Eleanor, served in the Air Corps with the Women's Air Service Pilots during WWII. She piloted B-26 aircraft and was awarded the WWII Victory Medal and the American Campaign Medal.

Spitz, Ruth Lee, an Army nurse from WWII to 1964, was a POW in Manila and Shanghai from 1941 to 1943.

Streeter, Ruth C., became the highest ranking woman in the U.S. Marine Corps in WWII when she was appointed head of the Women's Reserve in 1943. She retired after the war as a full colonel and was awarded the Legion of Merit. [20]

Toavs, Ina, of the Coast Guard was awarded the highest peacetime surface heroism award in 1979 for a daring nighttime rescue on the surf and rock off Bodega Bay, Calif. [21]

Walker, Mary E., served from 1861 until 1865 and was the only woman to ever receive the congressional Medal of Honor for her service as a Union surgeon during the Civil War. She also spent four months as a POW.

Wills, Frances, was the first of two black officers to become a member of the Women's Reserve of the U.S. Navy. [22]

Highlighting Wilma L. Vaught

Retired Brigadier General Wilma L. Vaught, USAF, is president of the board of directors of the Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation Inc. She is one of the most decorated military women in U.S. history. A native of Illinois, she has earned a bachelor of science degree from the University of Illinois and a master of business administration degree from the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. She was the first Air Force woman to graduate from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

General Vaught served as chairperson of the NATO Women in the Allied Forces Committee from 1983 to 1985. Also, she was the senior woman military representative to the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services from 1982 to 1985. Among her other distinctive achievements:

- Recipient of the Woman Who Made A Difference Award from the International Women's Forum, 1985.
- First and only woman comptroller selected for promotion to brigadier general.
- First and only woman to head a board of directors of a major credit union.
- First and only woman to command a unit receiving the Joint Meritorious Award, the nation's highest peacetime unit award, 1985.
- First woman to deploy with a Strategic Air Command bombardment wing on an operational deployment, 1966-67.
- Listed in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who in American Women.*

Her distinguished military decorations and awards include both the Defense and Air Force Distinguished Service Medals, Air Force Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Vietnam Service Medal with four service stars, Republic of Vietnam Ballantry Cross with palm and Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

For sources, see Endnotes, page 45.

If not otherwise noted, information is from the Women in Military Service Memorial Foundation, Dept. 560, Washington, D.C. 20042-0560. Telephone: 1-800-222-2294.

History of American Women in the Military

The history of American women in the military begins with the birth of our nation. It is a story of courage, dedication and honor while facing frustrations and preconceived attitudes. It developed in wartime and peacetime, during a changing society and advancing warfare technology.

Women are active in all branches of the armed services, including the Reserves and the National Guard. The following information provides a brief history of women's roles in the development of each branch of military service.

Army

Women have participated in the Army since the times of the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. The idea of women serving in the ranks was officially adopted with the formation of the Women's Armed Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) in 1942. The duties of these women were primarily clerical and administrative in order to free men for combat positions, positions from which women are still precluded. In 1948, the Women's Armed Forces Integration Act established a 2 percent ceiling for women in the Army, and it certified the Army Nurse Corps, Medical Specialist Corps and Women's Army Corps (WAC). The 2 percent ceiling remained until 1972 and the introduction of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) into Congress.

In 1967, a public law authorized limiting numbers of females in the force and it opened to women the officer positions of colonel and general. In 1972, the All-Volunteer Task Force established a five-year program to increase the number of enlisted women from 12,886 to 25,130. In 1974, 85 percent of Army officer positions were deemed officially non-combat and were, therefore, open to women. Yet, two years later, 59 percent of the women were still in administrative and clerical positions.

Because there were no existing restrictions on the assignment and employment of women, the secretary of the Army issued the Combat Exclusion Policy: "Women are authorized to serve in any officer or enlisted specialty except those specified at any organizational level, and in any unit of the Army except infantry, cannon field artillery, armor, combat engineer, and low altitude air defense artillery units . . . Women may not serve on scout or attack helicopters." In addition, the policy reinforced the need for private female housing facilities.

Women did profit from some other Army policies issued in the 1970s which promoted a more unified standard including: authorizing women to command units with men assigned, opening Reserve Officers' Training Corps and U.S. Military Academy to women, and abolishing WAC and integrating women into all but the infantry and armor branches. The Army also allowed pregnant women to remain on active duty and established spousal benefits for husbands of female enlisted and officers comparable to the benefits wives of military men receive.

During the 1980s, the Combat Exclusion Policy was re-examined and replaced by the Direct Combat Probability Coding Policy (DCPC). Under DCPC, each position was evaluated on its probability of routine engagement in direct combat. Women were excluded from those positions with a high probability. In 1987, an additional 11,138 positions were opened to women in light of the recommendations of the Department of Defense Task Force on Women in the Military.

Currently, women are authorized to serve in all but 49 of the 368 enlisted military occupational specialties. Female officers comprise 11.9 percent of Army officers. Of the enlisted, 11.3 percent are women. Of the skills open, the Army opens 90 percent to women, and it opens 55 percent of its positions to women.

Navy*

As of October 1990, 10.8 percent of Navy officers were women; they are excluded only from service in submarine and special warfare areas. Women are precluded from assignment to duty in vessels or aircraft engaged in combat missions under Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 6015. The Department of Defense Risk Rule, which disallows assignment of women to positions with a high risk of engagement in direct combat, and a Navy statute, which specifically guides assignment of women in the Navy, also restrict women from certain positions.

In 1990, the first woman assumed command at sea. In the same year, a female first assumed command of an aviation squadron. The Navy opens 82.6 percent of its skills to women and 56.4 percent of its positions.

Marine Corps

The Marine Corps is unique among the U.S. Military Services because it is the nation's only organized combined-arms team, having units trained in all areas of armed combat on land and sea and in the air. It is part of the Department of the Navy, subject to its laws and regulations along with the U.S. Navy. With regard to women in combat, the Marines are also under Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 6015.

As of October 1990, women comprised 3.4 percent of the total officers and 5.1 percent of the total enlisted. The organization's goal is to have women Marines employed in all roles except those prohibited explicitly by combat exclusion statutes. The Marines are committed to equity in their basic policy objectives.

Air Force*

The Air Force is the most integrated branch with regard to women. Approximately 14 percent of the total members are female. Female officers comprise 13.4 percent of the total and the female enlisted number 14.1 percent. A full 99 percent of the skills of active duty members are open to women, and only 3 percent of the positions are closed to females, as dictated by the combat exclusion policies. The Air Force is subject to Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 8549, as well as the Department of Defense Risk Rule.

The only enlisted career areas closed to women are: defensive aerial gunner, pararescue, combat control, and tactical air command and control. All Air Force commissioning programs are open to women, including U.S. Air Force Academy, Officer Training School, Reserve Officer Training Corps and direct appointment.

Women were first integrated into the regular Air Force in 1948. In 1956, the Combat Exclusion Policy was effected. Women could enter the Air Force Academy and pilot training in 1976. In successive years, many other positions have opened for women to reach a final count of 511,547. Approximately 97 percent of the total number of Air Force positions are open for female officers and enlisted women.

Coast Guard

Created in 1915, the Coast Guard is part of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Almost since its inception, the Coast Guard has opened its ranks to women. The first women "Yeomenettes" were Genevieve and Lucille Baker in 1918, who enlisted in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. In 1942, a public law established the Women's Reserve, and women were able to enter full military duty in the Coast Guard for the first time. In times of war, the Coast Guard is transferred to the Navy. Units assisted in the Grenada operation and participated in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Women serve in assignments in all Coast Guard mission areas. Since 1973, there has been no statutory restriction on the assignment of women in the Coast Guard. It was the first armed service to open its academy to women in 1976. In 1977, the first 24 women were assigned to two Coast Guard cutters, and two years later, two women took command of a shore unit.

**The numbers given in the sections on the Navy and Air Force are subject to change pending action on the July 31, 1991, Senate repeal of the combat exclusion law.*

Housing privacy requirements are the only restraints women face in the Coast Guard on the basis of gender. As of October 1990, three women serve as commanding officers, 10 as executive officers and three as operations officers aboard Coast Guard cutters. On shore, one woman serves as commanding officer, four as executive and seven as operations officers. There are 19 women aviators on the enlisted side, one officer-in-charge of a vessel and two officers-in-charge of shore units. Of officers, 4.5 percent are women; of the enlisted, 7.8 percent are women. The Coast Guard is far fewer in unit numbers than the other branches of the armed services.

National Guard and Reserves

Thousands of units from the National Guard and from the individual branches of the Reserves have served America faithfully during the past several decades. Women play an increasing role in these forces. Approximately 4,500 units from these combined groups served in the Persian Gulf in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The National Guard sent close to 2,000 units, as did the Army Reserves. The Marine Corps Reserves deployed close to 500 units, and the Air Force Reserves sent approximately 300 units. In addition, several units from the Individual Ready Reserves and from the Individual Mobilization Augmentees were also deployed.

From the Defense Advisory Committee on Women In The Services

The Women in Military Service for America Memorial

Women have served their country from its beginning. The people of the United States owe a great deal to women in the military for their courageous and honorable acts. The Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation was mandated by Congress through Public Law 99-610 to construct a memorial in the District of Columbia to recognize the contributions of the women who serve or have served in the Armed Forces. The purpose of this memorial is to pay tribute to women veterans, to tell the story of their dedication, make their historic contributions visible, illustrate their partnership with men and inspire others to follow them. The memorial will be located in the Memorial Gate area of Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

This monument will be the first national memorial commemorating women's contributions to our nation. It will also restore and enhance the existing Memorial Gate and area, so that it will assume the prominence intended when built in 1932.

The design of the memorial uses the existing gateway structures. A Memorial Center, to be located underground, will feature the "Register," a computer data bank with photos and records of service of all registered service women. There will also be an auditorium where multimedia presentations will depict the history and contributions of women in the military from the Revolutionary War to the present. Already, there are almost 20,000 women registered, with registration still open.

Construction of the monument is scheduled to begin in 1992 or 1993 with a projected completion time of one year.

By law, the memorial must be built with non-federal funds. Donations are being accepted through registration fees. Each $25 donation registers an American servicewoman or sponsors a veteran who cannot afford to register. For information, contact:

Women in Military Service Memorial Foundation
Dept. 560
Washington, D.C. 20042-0560
Telephone: (703) 533-1155 or 1 (800) 222-2294

From the Women in Military Service Memorial Foundation

Highlighting Women in the Persian Gulf

During 1990, the U.S. military organized mass deployment of its armed forces into the Persian Gulf region in the execution of the first stages of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The total number of units deployed in the final count was 541,000, 35,000 of whom were women. Of these females, seven were killed, 21 were reported wounded and two were taken as prisoners of war and later released. [1] Over the entire world, women comprise 11 percent of the 2 million U.S. armed forces. [2] Most military officials say women now fill so many critical jobs in the armed forces that it would be impossible to conduct an operation as massive as this one without them. Some of the medical units assigned to the Persian Gulf region were as much as 50 percent female. Large numbers of women, like the men, were eager to put years of military training to use in a real operation. [3]

One U.S. Army Reservist, Carolyn Bassan, best expressed the role of women in the Persian Gulf: "I feel that I am part of history." [4] Although women were involved in the Grenada conflict and in Operation Just Cause in Panama, involvement in the Persian Gulf conflict marks a historical turning point in women's history: It is the most significant involvement of women in a major military theater. For the first time, America was forced to look at mothers and wives leaving children and husbands in order to serve their country. [5]

Cheryl McDonald, a nurse, echoed the sentiments of many mothers: ". . .it truly bothered me to leave my 2-year-old son behind. I wasn't sure my husband would handle being a single parent. . .Since my son is only 2, I wonder if he will remember who I am." [6]

Women served in a great variety of positions during the war. They repaired tanks, piloted supplies, trucked ammunition, served guard duty and flew transport missions into enemy territory; [7] and they filled a variety of other dangerous non-combat roles. [8] Women also armed attack planes that would be launched against Iraqi tanks, directed missiles designed to intercept enemy missiles or aircraft, and operated the supply lines that would be primary targets during the Iraqi assault. [9] While almost all the military areas of service are open to women, the combat exclusion policies limit them to those areas with a lower risk of becoming involved in a combat situation. [10]

Women are proud to be pioneers in history in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. "When I think of all the yellow ribbons worn and all the American flags so proudly displayed, I get a great feeling in my heart," exclaimed Petty Officer First Class Dawn Bell in a letter home. [11]

It is important that we recognize the tremendous efforts of these women during the war and applaud them for their dedication and patriotism. As we add the names of these seven women, all of whom were serving in the U.S. Army, [12] to the long list of those who sacrificed themselves for America, they are immortalized as symbols of military courage and as pioneers in the latest chapter of the struggle for gender equity:

- Reserve Medical Technician Cindy Beaudoin
- Private First Class Cindy Deanna Jane Bridges
- Specialist Beverly Clark
- Private Dorothy Lee Fails
- Private First Class Pamela Y. Gay
- Specialist Christine L. Mayes
- Private Adrienne Mitchell
- Major Marie T. Rossi
- Second Lieutenant Kathleen M. Sherry-Buck

Perhaps Abraham Lincoln's words to the women who served in the Civil War are even more appropriate today: "All that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women . . . would not do them justice for their conduct during the war." [13] To all the women who participated in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, we salute you.

For sources, see Endnotes, page 45.

Female Colleges in North Carolina

Bennett College - Greensboro

Bennett College, a private college for women, was founded in 1873 as a coeducational institution through the inspiration of a newly emancipated slave. The college was supported by the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1926, it was reorganized as a college for women and in 1985-86 enrolled 550 students. It is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and is a member of the University Senate of the Methodist Church.

Peace College - Raleigh

Peace College was founded in 1857 by William Peace, a successful Raleigh merchant. Peace supplied $10,000 and a tract of land for a school of high grade for young women. He was a Presbyterian elder who was convinced that Christian women needed educational opportunities. Peace College is presently a private junior college for women and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. It is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and is a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

Salem College - Winston-Salem

Salem College is the oldest school for females in the South in continuous operation. It originates from a school for three young girls that was started by Moravian Sister Elisabeth Osterlein in 1771. The Moravian sister taught the girls reading, writing, sewing and knitting. In 1802, Salem became a boarding school for girls between the ages of 8 and 15. It broadened its curriculum to include grammar, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, plain needlework and German. Interest in educating women grew over the years, and Salem College was established in 1890.

Saint Mary's College - Raleigh

Saint Mary's College was founded in 1842 by the Reverend Aldert Smedes, an Episcopal priest from New York City. The school was "designed to furnish a thorough and elegant education equal to the best that can be obtained in the City of New York or any Northern school." About 20 women enrolled during the first year, but it soon grew to include women throughout the Southeast. The girls arose at 5:30 a.m. to begin a busy day which included morning prayers, two hours of exercise, a chapel service and more than six hours of recitation and study before evening prayers. After Smedes' death in 1877, his son, Dr. Benet Smedes, continued the tradition. By 1900, St. Mary's had achieved its present status of combined high school and junior college. St. Mary's is still the only Episcopal women's college in America today.

Meredith College - Raleigh

Meredith College began in 1835 when, at a session of the Baptist State Convention, the idea of a women's college was conceived. Thomas Meredith, founder and editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, was named to chair the first committee and was a member of later committees that worked to further the idea. He urged his fellow Baptists to open a school that would follow strict religious principles. Baptist Female University was founded in 1891 and later was named Meredith College in honor of the leader who helped make it a reality. Meredith was located at a site near the State Capitol of North Carolina and was moved to its present site in 1926.

U.S. Department of Labor - Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau was created 70 years ago in response to a need to investigate working conditions for U.S. women. Often women worked long hours, in unsafe and unhealthy environments for low wages. These conditions prompted women's organizations to call on Congress for help. The Women's Bureau is the only agency at the federal level of government with a congressional mandate to promote the welfare of working women.

Over the decades, the bureau has focused its concerns on various issues. In the beginning it concentrated on fact-finding and documenting wages and hours. The Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1930 and allowed the bureau to extend coverage to additional workers. Working conditions began to improve. During World War II, the bureau helped the country meet the demand for labor in industrial production while the men served in the military. It encouraged women to enter the labor force offering a training program for newcomers.

During the '50s and '60s the bureau was busy with issues ranging from career-training and education to passage of the Equal Pay Act.

In the 1970s the number of women in the work force increased, prompting the bureau to focus on gender discrimination and employment training. The bureau also worked to help low-income and minority women overcome employment disadvantages. Many projects were developed to assist women with their employment problems.

Today the bureau is still the chief federal advocate for women. Its activities are both national and international. From its position in the office of the Secretary of Labor, the bureau participates in departmental policy-making and program planning to ensure consideration of working women's needs. It provides the public with legal and economic updates on the status of working women and serves as the coordinating body in the Labor Department for programs affecting women. Now in the 1990s, the bureau is focused on issues of worker safety and health; balancing demands of work and family; preparing women for work in the year 2000; employer-sponsored child care programs; needs of displaced homemakers and of older women; and increasing opportunities for women in management, professions and skilled trades.

The bureau has an office in Washington, D.C., and in each of the 10 federal regions. Each regional office is headed by an administrator carrying out the bureau's programs and policies such as developing programs in response to local needs, providing technical support and spreading information and bureau publications.

Internationally, the bureau actively participates in the development of policies to promote the welfare of working women around the world. It has worked through the International Labour Organization, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and numerous other agencies.

During the lifetime of the Women's Bureau, the lifestyles of American women have changed dramatically. By the year 2000, 60 percent of working-age women will be employed. There will also be a greater demand for highly skilled workers by the year 2000. This has required the Women's Bureau to concentrate on such issues as worker safety and health, balancing work and family, work-related reform of welfare, and grassroots concerns of women workers throughout the country. The Women's Bureau is constantly working on adjustments required to help women meet the challenges of the future.

North Carolina Women's History Exhibit

From Virginia Dare to Elizabeth Dole, the lives of some North Carolina women are legendary and renowned. But the accomplishments of many others remain unknown. Across this state, North Carolina women have had a diverse and complex, but a largely invisible history.

The North Carolina Museum of History has launched the North Carolina Women's History Project to focus attention on the state's women. This major interpretive exhibition, set to premiere when the museum's new building opens in November 1993 (date subject to change), will explore the private lives and public roles of white, black and Indian women during the past 400 years.

Project goals include recognizing the contributions of notable women like Sallie Southall Cotten and Charlotte Hawkins Brown and the women whose names never appear in history books.

Since the 1830s, women have formed over one-half of North Carolina's population. They raised families, educated children, tended the war-wounded and served their communities through church and civic groups. Because these activities rarely receive attention in history books, there is still much to discover about the lives and work of North Carolina women.

Material objects used and cherished by women over the years will help to illuminate this history. The museum is searching for key objects in its own collections and conducting a statewide survey of museums, historical societies, libraries, educational institutions and individuals to locate items related to North Carolina women.

The exhibition will feature paintings, prints, books, decorative arts and textiles. It will also include the 1663 will of Mary Fortsen, *Dancing Bear* by Cherokee wood-carver Amanda Crowe, the jumpsuit of parachutist "Tiny" Broadwick, military memorabilia of WAC director Westray Battle Boyce and Army Nurse Corps commander Colonel Irene Clark, a crayon drawing by black artist Minnie Evans, the dental equipment of Dr. Ella Cox, a Depression-era sugarsack apron, a tobacco hoe and even a flintlock rifle.

This exhibition, the North Carolina Museum of History's first in honor of women all across the state, includes plans for statewide coordination with other historical agencies, universities and museums in producing publications, lecture and performance series, and subsidiary exhibits. New curricular materials for eighth graders will also accompany the exhibit.

All of the first ladies of North Carolina have agreed to serve as an honorary committee for the project. Helping to define the content of the exhibit will be a scholars' advisory board, composed of Jacquelyn Dowd Hall (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), Beverly Jones (North Carolina Central University), Susan Levine (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), Theda Perdue (Clemson University), Carol Troxler (Elon College) and Anne Firor Scott (Duke University).

Quotes

"In the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion ... and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

- Abigail Adams (1744-1818)

"I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane, and idiotic men and women; chained, naked, beaten with rods and lashed into obedience."

- Dorothea Dix (1802-1889)

"But I ask no favors for my sex. I surrender not our claim to equality. All I ask of our brethren is that they take their feet from off our necks, and permit us to stand upright on that ground which God designed us to occupy."

- Sarah Grimke (1792-1873)

"That man over there says women need to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place ... Nobody ever helps me into carriages and over puddles, or gives me the best place and ain't I a woman?"

- Sojourner Truth (c. 1797-1883)

"I would have women lay aside all thought, such as she habitually cherishes, of being taught and led by men. I would have her free from compromise, from helplessness, because I would have her good enough and strong enough to love one and all beings, from the fullness, not the poverty of being."

- Margaret Fuller (1810-1850)

"The last speaker alluded to this movement as being that of a few disappointed women. From the first years to which my memory, I have been a disappointed woman. ... It shall be the business of my life to deepen this disappointment in every woman's heart until she bows down to it no longer."

- Lucy Stone (1818-1893)

"Dear Mrs. Stanton: Well, I have been and gone and done it! positively voted the Republican ticket - straight - this A.M."

- Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)
in a telegram to Elizabeth Cady Stanton

"It is doubtful if any man, even among suffrage men, ever realized what the suffrage struggle came to mean to women ... How much time and patience, how much work, energy and inspiration, how much faith, how much hope, how much despair went into it. It leaves its mark on one, such a struggle."

- Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947)

"Mother bore eleven children. She died at forty-eight. My father lived until he was eighty."

- Margaret Sanger (1883-1966)

"It has always seemed to me that boys and girls are educated very differently. Even from the early grades, they take different subjects. For instance, boys are usually put into woodworking classes, and girls into sewing or cooking - willy, nilly. I know many boys who should, I am sure, be making pies and girls who are much better fitted for manual training than domestic science. Too often little attention is paid to individual talent."

- Amelia Earhart (1897-1937)

Compiled by Shirley H. Cox, Women's History Coordinator, Gaston County Women's Commission

A Tough Trivia Quiz on Women's History

1. At the first U.S. women's rights convention in 1848, the underlying theme of the resolution was women's desire for some control over their own lives. True or False?

2. The Equal Rights Amendment was proposed by Alice Paul in (a) 1945 (b) 1923 (c) 1967.

3. Alice Paul and members of the National Woman's Party who picketed the White House demanding suffrage were (a) publicly scolded by President Wilson (b) arrested and released (c) jailed and force-fed.

4. Women in the U.S. finally won the right to vote in 1920. Women involved in the struggle called themselves suffragettes. True or False?

5. Some women were called Lucy Stoners because they (a) drank liquor in public (b) threw rocks during protests (c) kept their own names in marriage.

6. Jane Addams and Emily Balch each won the Nobel Peace Prize because of their work for world peace. True or False?

7. Until the late 19th century, under U.S. law children were under legal custody of (a) the mother (b) the father (c) both the mother and the father.

8. The athlete once called "the greatest athlete of all mankind of all time" was (a) Jim Thorpe (b) Joe DiMaggio (c) Babe Didrikson.

9. Maria Agnesi was an 18th century genius who devoted 10 years to writing a treatise which was used in the field for 50 years. The subject was (a) women and the church (b) calculus (c) astrology.

10. In the 1600s, the Constitution of the Iroquois Nations guaranteed women the sole power to regulate war and peace. True or False?

11. In her famous speech, "Ain't I A Woman?", the former slave who linked the liberation of women with that of black people was (a) Harriet Tubman (b) Barbara Jordan (c) Sojourner Truth.

12. The leading Impressionist artist who designed a mural for the Women's Building at the 1892-93 Chicago World's Fair was (a) Berthe Morisot (b) Rosa Bonheur (c) Mary Cassatt.

13. The most famous "conductor" of the Underground Railroad was (a) Antonia Brico (b) Ida Wells-Barnett (c) Harriet Tubman.

14. The President's Commission on the Status of Women, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, was established by (a) Franklin Roosevelt (b) Harry Truman (c) John F. Kennedy.

15. In 1985, the largest gathering of the world's women took place in (a) Nairobi (b) Houston (c) Paris.

16. According to the United Nations, women do 2/3 of the world's work, earn 1/10 of the world's money and own 1/100 of the world's property. True or False?

17. The first woman allowed to practice law before the U.S. Supreme Court and a nominee for U.S. president was (a) Sandra Day O'Connor (b) Belva Lockwood (c) Susan B. Anthony.

18. The founder and conductor of the Women's Symphony Orchestra in New York and, later, an orchestra bearing her own name was (a) Antonia Brico (b) Nadia Boulanger (c) Sarah Caldwell.

19. The military strategist who planned the Tennessee River Strategy, a turning point in the Civil War, was (a) Deborah Sampson (b) Harriet Tubman (c) Anna Ella Carroll.

20. The doctor who won the Lasker Award for co-developing the operation to treat "blue babies" and later alerted the American public to the dangers of thalidomide was (a) Dr. Helen Brooke Taussig (b) Dr. Florence Sabin (c) Dr. Rosalyn S. Yalow.

21. *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*, published in 1773, was the first book by a black American woman. The woman was (a) Ida Wells-Barnett (b) Phyllis Wheatley (c) Alice Walker.

22. The famous union organizer who was known as "the most dangerous woman in America" was (a) Jane Addams (b) Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (c) Mother Jones.

23. The founder of the National Ballet of Cuba who was still dancing into her 60s despite her struggle against blindness was (a) Maria Tallchief (b) Maria Martinez (c) Alicia Alonso.

24. The founder of Mt. Holyoke, the first college for women, in 1837 was (a) Mary Lyon (b) Emma Willard (c) Mary McLeod Bethune.

25. The famous artist who had her first major exhibition at the age of 80 was (a) Georgia O'Keeffe (b) Mary Cassatt (c) Grandma Moses.

Answers: **1.** True. **2.** (b) 1923. **3.** (c) jailed and force-fed. **4.** False. They referred to themselves as suffragists. Their counterparts in England called themselves suffragettes. **5.** (c) kept their own names in marriage as did suffragist Lucy Stone when she married Henry Blackwell. **6.** True. **7.** (b) the father. **8.** (c) Babe Didrikson. **9.** (b) calculus. **10.** True. **11.** (c) Sojourner Truth. **12.** (c) Mary Cassatt. **13.** (c) Harriet Tubman. **14.** (c) John F. Kennedy. **15.** (a) Nairobi. **16.** True. **17.** (b) Belva Lockwood. **18.** (a) Antonia Brico. **19.** (c) Anna Ella Carroll. **20.** (a) Dr. Helen Brooke Taussig. **21.** (b) Phyllis Wheatley, who was bought as a slave. **22.** (c) Mary Harris (Mother) Jones. **23.** (c) Alicia Alonso. **24.** (a) Mary Lyon. **25.** (c) Anna (Grandma) Moses.

Reprinted from American Association of Retired Persons, Women's Initiative, "1988 National Women's History Month"

Fill In The Blanks

In honor of Women's History Month, here is a quiz to test your knowledge of famous women in American history. Using the names listed at the bottom of the page, fill in the blanks.

(1) _____ was the first woman in the United States to graduate from medical school. Because she was not allowed to practice in any hospitals, she set up her own New York infirmary for women and children in 1868.

(2) _____, a leader in the Suffrage Movement and a close friend of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was jailed in 1872 for voting in a presidential election. Women were not given the right to vote in the entire country until 1920.

(3) _____ learned to love astronomy from her father and discovered a comet, which was named after her. She was the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

(4) _____ was one of the first people to warn of the need for biological, not chemical, pest control. Her famous book about pollution is *Silent Spring*.

(5) _____ could outshoot anyone, male or female, and worked for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. For 35 years she could hit 100 out of 100 in trap shooting.

(6) _____ founded 32 state mental hospitals and worked all her life for better treatment of the mentally ill. She also campaigned for better conditions in prisons.

(7) _____ was a Cherokee chief who fought against America's attempts to seize Indian lands. She taught dairy farming to her people.

(8) _____, a former beauty operator, became the first woman to break the sound barrier in 1953.

(9) _____ and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, angry because women were not allowed to participate in an anti-slavery meeting, organized the Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention.

(10) _____ made 19 trips into the South to lead slaves to freedom, although there was a reward of $40,000 on her head. She died at the age of 93.

(11) _____ founded Bethune-Cookman College, established the National Council of Negro Women and served as official adviser on minority affairs to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

(12) _____ was the first Asian-Pacific woman elected to the U.S. Congress.

(13) _____ was the first woman nominated for the U.S. presidency.

(14) _____ is the Hispanic woman who has repeatedly been the leading money winner in the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

(15) _____ was the first Chinese-American woman ever elected to hold a statewide office in the United States.

(16) _____ was the first black woman elected to Congress.

(17) _____ wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" that was later set to the tune of "John Brown's Body."

Maria Mitchell (3)	*Susan B. Anthony (2)*	*Mary McLeod Bethune (11)*	*March Fong Eu (15)*
Lucretia Mott (9)	*Harriet Tubman (10)*	*Patsy Takamoto Mink (12)*	*Nancy Lopez (14)*
Nancy Ward (7)	*Rachel Carson (4)*	*Victoria Woodhull (13)*	
Annie Oakley (5)	*Dorothea Dix (6)*	*Julia Ward Howe (17)*	
Elizabeth Blackwell (1)	*Jacqueline Cochran (8)*	*Shirley Chisholm (16)*	

Reprinted from Sonoma County Library

North Carolina Historic Sites Featuring Women

Asheville - **Goodrich, Frances Louisa**, d. 1944, Teacher, Allanstand Mountain Crafts, 16 Mountain St. * **Vanderbilt, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser**, Philanthropist, Biltmore House and Gardens, U.S. 25, Grovewood Rd. * **Wolfe, Julia**, 1860-1945, Mother of Thomas Wolfe, Boardinghouse Owner and Manager

Blowing Rock - **Goodrich, Frances Louisa**, d. 1944, Teacher, Frances L. Goodrich Pioneer Museum, Parkway Crafts Center, Moses H. Cone Memorial Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, Milepost 294

Boone - **Cannon, Ruth Louise Coltrane**, 1891-1965, Civic Leader, Cannon Music Camp, Appalachian State University

Brasstown - **Campbell, Olive Dame**, 1882-1954, School Founder, John C. Campbell Folk School, Off U.S. 64, Between Hayesville and Murphy

Brunswick - **Shaw, Janet**, Historian, *Journal of a Lady of Quality*, Brunswick Town

Chapel Hill - **Cotten, Elizabeth Brownrigg Henderson**, 1875-1975, Librarian, UNC Library * **Spencer, Cornelia Ann Phillips**, 1858-1908, Educator, Cornelia Phillips Spencer Dormitory, UNC

Charlotte - **Dwelle, Mary Myers**, 1891-1975, Preservationist, Mint Museum of Art, 501 Hempstead Pl.

Crossnore - **Sloop, Marty Martin**, 1873-1962, Missionary and Educator, Crossnore School

Cullowhee - **Camp, Cordelia**, 1884-1973, Teacher, Building, Western Carolina State University

Currie - **Slocumb, Mary**, 1776, Revolutionary War Heroine Monument, Moores Creek National Military Park

Durham - **Baldwin, Alice Mary**, 1879-1960, Educator, Auditorium, Woman's College, Duke University * **Biddle, Mary Duke**, 1887-1960, Philanthropist, Mary Duke Biddle Music Building, Duke University; Duke Homestead State Historic Site, 2828 Duke Homestead Road; Sarah P. Duke Gardens, Duke University * **Williams, Mary Lou**, 1910-1981, Musician, Mary Lou Williams Center for Black Culture, Duke University

Edenton - **Barker, Penelope Pagett**, 1728-1796, Revolutionary War Heroine, Barker House, S. Broad St.; Marker, U.S. 17; Teapot Memorial, Courthouse Green

Fayetteville - **Macdonald, Flora**, 1722-1790, Scottish Heroine, Monument, Cool Springs St.

Goldsboro - **Weil, Sarah**, 1856-1928, Social Worker, Plaque, Wayne County Community Building, E. Walnut and William St.; Plaque, Public Library, 204 W. Chestnut St.

Greensboro - **Bell, Martha McFarlane McGee**, 1735-1820, Revolutionary War Heroine Monument, Site of Battle of Guilford Courthouse, National Military Park * **Coit, Laura Hill**, 1875-1944, Secretary, Dormitory, UNC * **Coleman, Mary Channing**, 1883-1947, Educator, Dormitory, UNC * **Cone, Laura Weil**, 1888-1970, Civic Leader, Residence Hall and Library, Bennett College * **Cotten, Sallie Swepson Sims Southall**, 1846-1929, Clubwoman, Crusader, Dormitory, UNC * **Elliott, Harriet Wiseman**, 1884-1947, Educator, Dormitory, UNC * **Hall, Ann Howard Shaw**, 1847-1919, Suffrage Leader * **Jamison, Minnie Lou**, 1866-1948, Counselor, Dormitory, UNC * **Madison, Dolley Payne Todd**, 1768-1849, wife of U.S. president, Dolley Madison Room, Greensboro Historical Museum, 130 Summit Ave.; Plaque at Birthplace, Guilford College, 5505 W. Friendly Ave. * **Spencer, Cornelia Ann Phillips**, 1825-1908, Educational Crusader, Dormitory, UNC * **Turner, Kerenhappuck**, 1770s, Revolutionary War Heroine, Statue, Site of Battle of Guilford Courthouse, National Military Park * **Weil, Mina Rosenthal**, 1859-1940, Humanitarian, Dormitory, UNC

Greenville - **Cotten, Sallie Swepson Sims Southall**, 1846-1929, Clubwoman, Dormitory, ECU

Jugtown - **Busbee, Juliana Royster**, 1876-1962, Artist, Jugtown Pottery

Morganton - **Cobb, Beatrice**, 1888-1959, Newspaper Publisher and Politician, Morganton News-Herald

New Bern - **Latham, Maude Moore**, 1871-1951, and her daughter, **May Gordon Latham Kellenberger**, 1893-1978, Preservationists, Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden, Tryon Palace, George and Pollock St.

Pekin - **Macdonald, Flora**, 1722-1790, Scottish Heroine, Marker

Penland - **Morgan, Lucy Calista**, 1890-1982, Craft School Founder, Penland School of Crafts

Raleigh - **Women of Confederacy** Memorial, Capitol Square * **Berry, Harriet Morehead**, 1877-1940, Public Official, Memorial, Highway Commission Building, Salisbury St. * **Blount, Mary Sumner**, 1777-1822, Benefactor, Christ Episcopal Church, Edenton and Wilmington St. * **Broughton, Carrie Longee**, 1879-1957, Librarian, North Carolina State Library, Morgan St. * **Carroll, Delia Dixon**, d. 1934, Physician, Carroll Infirmary, Meredith College * **Colton, Elizabeth Avery**, 1872-1924, Educator, Meredith College * **Cox, Gertrude Mary**, 1900-1978, Statistician, Cox Hall (Physics Building), North Carolina State University * **Cruikshank, Margaret Mordecai Jones**, 1878-1955, College President, Cruikshank Dormitory, St. Mary's College, 900 Hillsborough St. * **Dix, Dorothea Lyne**, 1802-1887, Crusader for the Mentally Ill, Dorothea Dix Hospital (State Hospital), Dix Hill, Boylan Dr. * **Douglas, Mary Teresa Peacock**, 1903-1970, Librarian, Mary P. Douglas School, 600 Ortega Rd.

Red Springs - **Macdonald, Flora**, 1722-1790, Scottish Heroine, Flora MacDonald College, 2nd Ave., College and Peachtree St.

Roanoke Island - **Dare, Virginia**, b. 1587, Colonist, Monument, 3 miles north of Manteo; Statue, Elizabethan Garden; Marker, U.S. 64 and 264, Entrance to Ft. Raleigh National Historic Site * **Lander, Louisa**, 1826-1923, Sculptor, Statue of Virginia Dare, Elizabethan Garden

Salisbury - **Tiernan, Frances Christine Fisher**, 1846-1920, Writer, Monument, W. Innes St.; Marker, U.S. 29 at Rowan County

Sedalia - **Brown, Charlotte Hawkins**, 1883-1961, Educator, Site of the Palmer Institute

Warrenton - **Hayley, Nancy Skinner Christmas**, 1862-1940, Teacher, Old Sledge Place, Franklin and Hayley St. (private and unoccupied)

Washington - **Dimock, Susan**, 1847-1875, Physician, Marker, Site of Home, East Main St.

Wilmington - **Eddy, Mary Baker Glover**, 1821-1910, Church Founder, Marker, 3rd and Market St. * **Greenhow, Rose O'Neal**, c. 1815-1864, Confederate Spy, Monument at Grave, Oakdale Cemetery; Marker, 3rd and Dock St. * **Whistler, Anna Matilda McNeill**, 1804-1881, "Whistler's Mother," Marker, 3rd and Orange St.

Wilson - **Winborne, Rebecca M.**, 1831-1918, Flagmaker, Marker at Grave, Maplewood Cemetery

Winston-Salem - **Babcock, Mary Reynolds**, 1908-1953, Philanthropist, Reynolds House and Gardens, Reynolda Rd., Wake Forest University, U.S. 421 West

Information from the Women's History Project, N.C. Museum of History

Suggested Women's History Projects

For Women's Groups

Organize a women's fair and invite all local women's groups to participate. Incorporate a display of outstanding women from your area.

Develop a series of brief histories for radio and television, highlighting the achievements of outstanding women in your area.

Celebrate a woman from different segments of your community: sports, politics, education, community service, medicine, law, public health, business, arts, humanities ... living or dead.

Ask black or Native American women in your community to nominate a woman, living or dead, to be commemorated.

Notify area schools about Women's History Month. Encourage displays in lobbies or libraries.

Designate one woman in your women's group as spokesperson. This woman should be available to speak to community groups about Women's History Month or about famous women.

Create a banner for a public square announcing Women's History Month.

Notify local librarians of Women's History Month and suggest a display about famous women.

Suggest that area public school history and social studies teachers assign essays, reading material and research projects on famous women in history.

Notify area bookstores of Women's History Month so they can display relevant books.

Sponsor an essay contest for different grade levels within the schools. Have committees to select the best essay and give awards or prizes. Sponsor a poster contest. (Area banks may donate savings bonds or stores may donate $25 gift certificates.)

Ask local officials to issue a proclamation, encouraging local observance of Women's History Month.

Contact other women's groups and develop a calendar of upcoming events related to women's history. Ask your local newspaper to publish this calendar.

Get regional staff from the N.C. Council for Women in cooperation with the North Carolina Museum of History, to present the slide show "The Task That Is Ours."

Organize a walking tour of historic sites related to women in your local area.

Ask the women authors in your community to talk for a program. Have them discuss their creative processes, sources for materials and routes to publications to help and inspire other potential writers.

Organize an oral history of notable elderly members of the community to collect information as they remember it.

For School Groups

Grades 1-6

Observe the birthdays of our foremothers throughout the year with special bulletin boards, classroom lessons, art projects, films, stories and skits.

Introduce students to biographies of women in U.S. history. Each student can then write a play, decorate a cake, make a mask, puppet, costume or shoebox float representing one woman who especially captures his/her interests.

Arrange for a storyteller or parent to dress as a particular woman in U.S. history and visit classrooms in your school, telling stories in the first person about that particular woman's life.

Introduce students to their place in history. Get students to interview their mothers, grandmothers, aunts or any woman who has taken care of them in the past. Get them to ask questions of that person in order to understand their own personal histories. (See section on next page.)

Invite a woman working in a non-traditional area to share her experiences.

Start a collection of pictures from magazines and newspapers depicting women in traditional and non-traditional activities. Create a mural to hang outside the classroom for visitors and other classes to see.

Discuss with your class the daily needs of a family for bread, soap, indoor lighting, water, butter, clothing and other essentials. How were these needs met in the earlier days of the country? How did a family's needs vary by climate? By culture?

Post photographs, drawings or posters of women in history, either generally or within subject area of your class. Omit their names entirely, but supply a few critical bits of information about their lives and work. For the younger children, you could give the first letter of their names so the children could learn letter sounds as they learn faces.

Have a HERstory Parade. The children can select women from history and dress like them. Each student should design a placard clearly indicating her name. Invite other classes to watch or participate.

Grades 7-12

Use oral history. Select one historic event that has occurred during the lifetime of the students. Have each student interview a woman in the community about how she remembers the event and its impact on her life. The class then writes a history of the event, comparing the information from the interviews.

Have students work in small groups to decide why someone is important in history. Ask them to name five important women. Then ask them to name five important men. Discuss whether the criteria for importance remains the same.

After reading biographies or general histories about women in the United States, or particularly North Carolina, have students write news releases to report the facts of a specific, important event as if the event has just occurred.

Encourage students to visit a state historic site. Grant extra credit for reports written on these ventures.

Create facsimiles of major magazine covers to announce your choice for "Woman of the Year." As a class, construct a list of the criteria to be used to judge an individual's worthiness for such an award. Did her work improve the living conditions of a great many people, offer effective leadership in a time of social change, realize an outstanding accomplishment or exhibit unusual courage? This idea can be used as art, research or writing activity.

Find out all of the pertinent details about an event in history that especially affected women and write about it for front page coverage in your own newspaper.

Contact your local daily newspaper, asking for free copies each day during National Women's History Month. Assign each student a day in the month for which it will be his/her responsibility to read and clip out all of the articles and pictures concerning women. Design a bulletin board, or make a time capsule for the month. Upper-grade classes can compare the number of articles on men to those on women.

Have each student read a biography about a woman whose life they find interesting. If they were to want a career similar to hers, what steps would they take in preparing for it?

Attention Teachers: For ideas on using women's history topics in K-12 environments, order "History Revisited," a 12-minute color video from Women's History Project, 7738 Bell Rd., Windsor, Calif. 95492 or telephone (707) 838-6000. Video and 36-page facilitator's guide are $39.

For All Ages

Create your own oral history questionnaire. The history of your mother, aunt, grandmother or the woman who helped take care of you is important. By asking questions about her life, you can learn about your own history and about women's history in general. Interview this important woman in your life, using the following questions as a guideline. It is important to realize that she is a part of history.

1. Where was she born? When? Did she have sisters and brothers? What did she like to do?

2. Where did she go to school or how did she get her education? How long did she go? What did she like to study? How did she get along with the other students, both male and female? How were the students treated?

3. Has she ever worked for pay? What sort of work has she done during her life? For how long? Was she paid fairly? What was her money needed for? Was it enough?

4. Does she belong to a certain religious group? What does her religion mean to her as a woman? Does she observe any special traditions?

5. What is her opinion of today's women's movement? Why does she feel this way?

6. What are her fondest memories? What are her happiest and most exciting experiences?

Women's Equality Day - A Celebration

It was not until Susan B. Anthony was arrested for voting in 1872 that efforts to adopt a women's suffrage amendment began in earnest. The words were simple and straightforward. "The right of a citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Supporters organized, lobbied, petitioned, paraded and picketed. It was more than 40 years later after the amendment was passed that it was finally voted out and sent to the states for ratification in 1919. It suffered a year of widespread opposition among formal organizations and women who, for varied and complex reasons, believed that the amendment would topple their pedestals, end chivalry and threaten the family. Thirty-five states had ratified the amendment by the summer of 1920. Carrie Chapman Catt led the final battle of the campaign in Tennessee, the last state needed for passage. Tennessee finally ratified the amendment by one vote - that of 24-year-old Harry Burn whose mother had sent him a telegram saying, "Hurrah, and vote for suffrage!"

It became the "law of the land" on August 26, 1920. The North Carolina General Assembly did not ratify the amendment until 1971, some 50 years later. A true democracy demands equality, and Women's Equality Day is a reminder of women's continuing efforts for equality.

A Trivia Quiz on Women's Equality Day

True or False?

1. Under the original constitution of **1492**, women were not given the same rights as men and were, in fact, treated as property of husbands and fathers.

2. The first organized movement for equal rights in the United States began in **1920** when a group of women and men, led by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, gathered in Seneca Falls, N.Y., and adopted the famed "Declaration of Sentiments."

3. The 19th Amendment was originally called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment and was presented to Congress in **1868**.

4. The first Women's Suffrage Association in North Carolina was organized in **1919** when 45 men and women met in Mayor Patton's home in Asheville.

5. The first bill to allow women to vote in North Carolina was introduced in the General Assembly in **1897**. It was referred to the committee on insane asylums.

6. Married women in North Carolina did not have the right to make contracts, to go into business for themselves, and to sue and be sued in their own names until **1945**.

7. In June **1819**, the Congress of the United States finally voted to submit to the states for ratification the 19th Amendment. It reads: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

8. The 19th Amendment became the "law of the land" on August 26, **1920**. The North Carolina General Assembly refused to ratify the amendment giving women the right to vote until 50 years later.

9. Mississippi ratified the right to vote for women in **1990**.

10. In March **1972**, the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was finally approved in its present form and sent to the states for ratification.

Answers: 1. False, 1787. 2. False, 1848. 3. True. 4. False, 1894. 5. True. 6. False, 1911. 7. False, 1919. 8. True. 9. False, Mississippi has yet to ratify the right to vote for women. 10. True.

Sources: By Her Own Bootstraps, A Saga of Women in North Carolina, *by Albert Coates, Professor Emeritus, UNC Law School.* Women of Guilford, *by Paula Jordan. League of Women Voters resource material. National Education Association.*

Suggested Women's Equality Day Projects

The following three items are available from the National Women's History Project, P.O. Box 3669, Santa Rosa, Calif. 95402, Phone: (707) 526-5974:

- The "Woman's Suffrage Display Kit" has all the materials for an informative bulletin board display, $10 plus shipping and handling.
- *The Woman's Suffrage Movement* is a 30-page booklet which covers the years 1834-1920. It includes a chronological narrative of individuals, organizations and campaigns of the movement and is illustrated with historical photographs, $5.95 plus shipping and handling.
- "How We Got the Vote" is a 50-minute video (VHS) program which uses several tools to show how women fought for and won the vote. It is narrated by Jean Stapleton and focuses on the dramatic period between 1917 and 1920, $33 plus shipping and handling.

Some other projects which may be used to celebrate Women's Equality Day include:

- Organize a luncheon in honor of Women's Equality Day and invite a speaker to discuss the history of the women's movement in North Carolina.
- Present a certificate/plaque to a woman in your community who has made a significant contribution to women's equality during the past year at a luncheon in her honor.
- Have the county commissioners in your area proclaim August 26 as Women's Equality Day.
- Have your local council or commission for women, the League of Women Voters and other women's organizations sponsor a special voter registration day at several locations in your area.
- Ask your local churches to ring their bells on August 26 in observance of Women's Equality Day.
- Choose a woman in your community who has distinguished herself in her field of work and/or has been a key advocate for women's issues in your area and honor her at a luncheon to recognize her efforts and accomplishments.

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Morrison, Toni. *Beloved.* New York: Knopf Press, 1987.

Murray, Pauli. *Proud Shoes: The Story of An American Family.* New York: Harper and Row, 1978.

Naylor, Gloria. *Linden Hills.* Linden Hills, the epitome of black achievement, but still a place inhabited by lost souls trapped in the American dream.

Naylor, Gloria. *The Women of Brewster Place.* A novel of seven stories. Award winner. From a variety of backgrounds, with individual goals and dreams, these women experience, fight against and sometimes transcend the fate of black women in America.

Petry, Ann. *The Street.* First published in 1946, a novel about a young woman's struggle to make a good life for herself and her son despite the hunger, disease and violence in Harlem.

Richardson, Marilyn (ed.). *Maria W. Stewart, America's First Black Woman Political Writer: Essays and Speeches.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1988.

Shange, Ntozake. *Betsy Brown.* The story of a 13-year-old black girl who lives with her large family in St. Louis in 1959, as the schools began desegregation. Shange, a superb storyteller, creates a place which is both new and familiar.

Sterling, Dorothy. *Black Foremothers, Three Lives.* New York: The Feminist Press, 1979.

Sterling, Dorothy (ed.). *We Are Your Sisters: Black Women in the Nineteenth Century.* New York: Norton Press, 1984.

Thompson, Era Bell. *American Daughter.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Press, 1986.

Walker, Alice. *In Search of Mother's Gardens.* Orlando, Florida: Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1983.

Walker, Alice. *Meridian.* A powerful novel of one woman who risks her heart and her life for the people she loves. A modern classical novel of both feminism and the civil rights movement.

Walker, Alice. *The Color Purple.* This Pulitzer Prize-winning novel about the lives of two Southern black sisters is a compelling portrait of rural black life, a richly affirmative story about the endurance of love.

Walker, Margaret. *Jubilee.* A stunningly different Civil War novel. Follows the life of Vyry, daughter of a plantation owner and his favorite black mistress.

This section reprinted in part from The Greenville N.O.W. Newsletter, December 5, 1986.

Student - Elementary

Bennett, Wayne (ed.). *Four Women of Courage.* (Grades 3-7). Stories of four women who reached their goals despite overwhelming obstacles: Dorothea Dix, Helen Keller, Linda Richards, Jacqueline Cochran, 1975.

Bennett, Wayne. *Women Who Dared to Be Different.* (Grades 2-5). Simply written sketches of women including Nellie Bly, Annie Oakley, Maria Mitchell, Amelia Earhart, 1973.

Bennett , Wayne (ed.). *Women with a Cause.* (Grades 5-8). Short biographies of Anne Hutchinson, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Eleanor Roosevelt, 1975.

Carruty, Ella Kaiser. *She Wanted to Read: The Story of Mary McLeod Bethune.* (Grades 4-7). Biography of the black woman who grew up on a cotton plantation and became a world-famous educator and civic leader, 1966.

Coerr, Eleanor. *Jane Goodall.* (Grades 2-4). Her childhood love of wildlife led her into the African bush to study chimpanzees and later into becoming a world-famous ethologist, 1976.

Davis, Burke. *Amelia Earhart.* (Grades 3-5). Biography of the courageous pioneer aviator and feminist, 1972.

Epstein, Sam and Beryl. *Harriet Tubman: Guide to Freedom.* (Grades 3-6). The frightening circumstances of the Underground Railroad, the slave escape route to the North, are well described to young readers. Well illustrated, 1968.

Epstein, Sam and Beryl. *She Never Looked Back: Margaret Mead in Samoa.* (Grades 4-6). The focus here is on Mead's study of Samoan youth in the 1920s, 1980.

Faber, Doris. *Bella Abzug.* (Grades 4-6). Informal biography of the representative from New York, from her college activist days through her work for peace, etc., 1976.

Faber, Doris. *Lucretia Mott.* (Grades 2-5). Mott was an ardent abolitionist and crusader for women's rights, 1974.

Felton, Harold. *Nancy Ward, Cherokee.* (Grades 2-5). Biography of a Ghigan (beloved woman) whose voice was heard in important tribal council decisions. Respected leader in peace-keeping with white settlers during the Revolutionary War period. Told from a white perspective, 1975.

Fox, Mary Virginia. *Jane Fonda: Something to Fight For.* (Grades 3-9). The award-winning actress who's been active in the anti-war movement, recent protests against nuclear power and for expanded citizen participation in political decisions, 1980.

Fox, Mary Virginia. *Janet Guthrie: Foot to the Floor.* (Grades 3-9). Traces the auto-racing career of the first woman to complete the Indianapolis 500, 1981.

Goodsell, Jane. *Eleanor Roosevelt.* (Grades 2-4). Concentrates on her transformation from "ugly duckling" to renowned world figure, 1970.

Greenfield, Eloise. *Mary McLeod Bethune.* (Grades 2-4). The only one of 17 children in her family to go to school, she became a world-famous educator and adviser to the president, 1977.

Griffin, Judith Berry. *Phoebe the Spy.* (Grades 3-5). Historically accurate story of a young, free black girl's experience helping save George Washington's life in 1776, and of her dream of freedom for slaves, 1977.

Jacobs, William J. *Mother, Aunt Susan and Me.* (Grades 3-5). Life with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, 1979.

Jones, Betty Millsaps. *Wonder Women of Sports.* (Grades 2-5). Interesting collection of biographies about 12 outstanding sportswomen in as many fields. Well illustrated, 1981.

Jordan, June. *Fannie Lou Hamer.* (Grades 2-5). The gallant black woman who worked for voter registration in Mississippi in the 1960s and helped found the Freedom Farm Cooperative, 1972.

Keller, Gail. *Jane Addams.* (Grades 1-4). The pioneer social worker whose dedication to world peace earned her the Nobel Prize in 1931, 1971.

Lawrence, Jacob. *Harriet and the Promised Land.* (Grades 2-5). The story of Harriet Tubman, a leader of the Underground Railroad which led slaves to freedom in the North. Told in free verse with stylized illustrations, 1968.

Lisker, Tom. *Nellie Bly: First Woman of the News.* (Grades 4-7). One of the first women reporters whose investigation and trip around the world in less than 80 days made her an international celebrity. Lively style with illustrations, 1978.

McGovern, Ann. *Shark Lady: True Adventures of Eugenia Clark.* (Grades 3-9). The icthyologist whose interest in fish began at the age of 9, 1978.

Meriwether, Louise. *Don't Ride the Bus on Monday: The Rosa Parks Story.* (Grades 2-5). Dramatic and sympathetic account of the Montgomery bus boycott and its catalyst, Rosa Parks, 1973.

Millstein, Beth and Jeanne Bodin. *We, the American Women.* (Grades 6-12). From colonization through the present, each section explains the general legal and social status of women in that period, discusses the contributions of various outstanding women, and analyzes the roles played by the "average woman" as a force in maintaining society, 1977.

O'Dell, Scott. *Island of the Blue Dolphin.* (Grades 4-8). Story based on the life of Karana, an Indian girl left behind on an island as her people leave for the California mainland. She survived alone from 1835 to 1853. Unusual and moving, 1978.

Olney, Ross R. *Janet Guthrie: First Woman at Indy.* (Grades 4-9). The incredible career of the professional race car driver, 1979.

Pauli, Hertha. *Her Name was Sojourner Truth.* (Grades 6-9). The life of the black abolitionist crusader and fighter for women's rights, 1976.

Peterson, Helen Stone. *Abigail Adams: "Dear Friend."* (Grades 3-7). Biography of the woman whose letters to her husband during the Revolutionary War paint an accurate picture of life in the new nation, 1967.

Peterson, Helen Stone. *Susan B. Anthony: Pioneer in Women's Rights.* (Grades 5-8). Informative, interesting biography of one of the foremost crusaders for women's rights in the 1800s, 1971.

Robinson, Nancy. *Nancy Lopez: Wonder Woman of Golf.* (Grades 5-8). Well-illustrated biography about a dedicated Mexican-American athlete, 1979.

Searcy, Margaret Zehmer. *Ikwa of the Temple Mounds.* (Grades 3-6). Sensitive portrayal of the fear, courage and strength of an Indian girl as she struggles to become a young woman, 1974.

St. George, Judith. *By George, Bloomers!* (Grades 1-3). Fictional account of travail of long skirts, 1976.

Weitzman, David. *The Backyard History Book.* (Grades 1-9). Excellent introduction to family and community history. Action-packed projects, 1975.

Student - Secondary

Bennett, Wayne (ed.). *Women with a Cause.* (Grades 5-8). Short biographies of Anne Hutchinson, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Eleanor Roosevelt, 1975.

Biddle, Marcia McKenna. *Contributions of Women: Labor.* (Grades 7-12). Mother (Mary Harris) Jones, Mary Henton Vorse, Frances Perkins, Addie Wyatt, Delores Huerta - biographies of these women leaders in the labor movement, 1979.

Bird, Caroline. *Enterprising Women.* (Grades 9-12). From Mary Goddard's printing of the Declaration of Independence through the 1970s, the work of women in business and professions. Many brief biographies, good references, 1976.

Bowman, Kathleen. *New Women in Medicine.* (Grades 6-12). Brief biographies of women in medical fields. Photos, 1976.

Bowman, Kathleen. *New Women in Politics.* (Grades 6-12). Brief biographies of humanists: Patsy Mink, Bess Myerson, Delores Huerta, Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, Elizabeth Holtzman, Barbara Jordan, Ella Grasso, 1976.

Brin, Ruth. *Contributions of Women: Social Reform.* (Grades 7-12). Biographies of American women whose social reform efforts had positive benefits: Harriet Tubman, Margaret Sanger, Eleanor Roosevelt, Frances Willard, Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, 1977.

Burgess, Mary. *Contributions of Women: Education.* (Grades 7-12). These six women made a positive impact on U.S. society: Emma Hart Willard, Mary Lyon, Martha Berry, Patty Smith Hill, Florence Sabin, Mary McLeod Bethune, 1975.

Cantarow, Ellen Susan. *Moving the Mountain: Women Working for Social Change.* (Grades 9-12). The lives of three remarkable activists. Oral histories that speak eloquently about their lives and work. Teacher's guide available, 1980.

Clapp, Patricia. *I'm Deborah Sampson: A Soldier in the War of the Revolution.* (Grades 5-8). First-person retelling of the amazing woman who served in the Continental Army disguised as a man, 1977.

Cooper, Patricia and Norma Buford. *The Quilters: Women and Domestic Art.* (Grades 9-12). Masterful record of the art and lives of women quilters in the Southwest. Relationship of quilting to the quilters' lives is explored. Outstanding, 1978.

Earhart, Amelia. *For the Fun of It.* (Grades 9-12). Her life from her own perspective, 1977.

Elsasser, Nan. *Las Mujeres: Conversations from a Hispanic Community.* (Grades 9-12). Oral history of four generations of New Mexico's Hispanic women, 1980.

Fowler, Carol. *Daisy Hooee Nampeyo.* (Grades 9-12). Biography of a Hopi Indian artist, 1977.

Gray, Dorothy. *Women of the West.* (Grades 9-12). Includes a feeling of what the Western experience of the European settlers was like for those women already there. Individual and group biographies, photos, 1976.

Gridley, Marion E. *Maria Tallchief.* (Grades 5-12). Biography of the Osage Indian girl who became a world-renowned prima ballerina. Photos, 1973.

Gurko, Miriam. *The Ladies of Seneca Falls.* (Grades 9-12). The women who organized the first women's rights convention, at Seneca Falls, N.Y., their predecessors and contemporaries, the extraordinary movement they began in the 1840s, 1974.

Hoople, Cheryl G. *As I Saw It: Women Who Lived the American Adventure.* (Grades 8-12). Excerpts from the diaries, letters and journals of women provide glimpses of events and social conditions from 1600 to 1900, coast to coast, 1978.

Houston, Jeanne Wakatsuki. *Farewell to Manzanar.* (Grades 6-12). The story of a young girl's three-year imprisonment in an internment camp during World War II. At age 30, she looks back on her experience and its consequences for her family's life, 1972.

Ingraham, Claire and Leonard. *An Album of Women in American History* . (Grades 6-12). Survey of notable women from colonial to present time, introducing hundreds of women through brief biographies and numerous pictures, 1972.

Kahn, Kathy. *Hillbilly Women.* (Grades 8-12). Interviews mountain women who candidly relate pride in their heritage and their experiences as children, labor organizers, as wives and widows, as mothers and workers, 1973.

Kloss, Doris. *Sarah Winnemuca.* (Grades 5-12). The life of the influential woman who rescued several hundred of her people held captive during the Bannock war. Lobbied for legislative justice in the early 1800s, 1981.

Kramer, Sydelle and Jenny Masvi. *Jewish Grandmothers.* (Grades 9-12). Oral histories of 10 Jewish women who immigrated to the U.S. in the early 1900s. Especially good for teacher background for elementary grades, 1976.

Landau, Elaine. *Hidden Heroines: Women in American History.* (Grades 7-12). Excellent photos, fine discussion of the role of women in the U.S. as they helped build the colonies, establish communities and defend the nation, then struggled to possess the fundamental rights of citizens, 1975.

Lerner, Gerda (ed.). *Black Women in White America: A Documentary History.* (Grades 9-12). Through letters, journals and other first-person documents, the strength, pride and sense of community of black women throughout history emerges clearly, 1973.

Levenson, Dorothy. *Women of the West.* (Grades 6-10). Interesting examination of the role played by women on the frontier in a variety of careers, from cowpoke to teacher, 1973.

McCunn, Ruthanne Lum. *Thousand Pieces of Gold.* (Grades 9-12). Later known as Polly Bemis, Lalu Nathoy was born in China and sold into prostitution in the U.S. She eventually earned her freedom. Excellent, 1981.

McWhirter, Nortis. *Guiness Book of Women's Sports Records.* (Grades 5-12). Records of the finest women's athletic performances in over three dozen sports, the superstars and the lesser known champions. Narratives, statistics and photos abound, 1979.

Mead, Margaret. *Blackberry Winter: My Earlier Years.* (Grades 9-12). Autobiography of her family, early influences and the years spent on field locations at various places in the Pacific. High adventure, free of social conventions, 1972.

Millstein, Beth and Jeanne Bodin. *We, the American Women.* (Grades 6-12). From colonization to the present, each section explains the general legal and social status of women in that period, discusses the contributions of various outstanding women, and analyzes the roles played by the "average woman" as a force in maintaining society, 1977.

Nathan, Dorothy. *Women of Courage.* (Grades 7-12). Five well-written biographies, each describing the social conditions during the woman's life: Susan B. Anthony, Jane Addams, Mary McLeod Bethune, Amelia Earhart, Margaret Mead, 1964.

Neithamer, Carolyn. *Daughters of the Earth.* (Grades 9-12). Chronology of multi-ethnic Native American women's lives, discussing the fundamental aspects of daily life in great detail. Brief sections. Resources for teachers or younger students, 1977.

Ortiz, Victoria. *Sojourner Truth.* (Grades 7-12). A freed slave, Sojourner Truth, campaigned vigorously for abolition and for women's rights, 1974.

Petry, Ann. *Harriet Tubman: Conductor of the Underground Railroad.* (Grades 6-9). Dramatic biography of her daring life conducting slaves North to their freedom, 1971.

Scheader, Catherine. *Lorraine Hansberry.* (Grades 5-12). Brief biography of the tragically short life of this brilliant black writer, artist and social activist, 1978.

Scott, John A. *A Woman Against Slavery: The Story of Harriet Beecher Stowe.* (Grades 6-9). Well-documented account of the life of the abolitionist, writer and feminist, whose work contributed directly to the beginning of the Civil War, 1978.

Sheafer, Silvia Ann. *Women of the West.* (Grades 5-12). Ten sketches of Western women (mostly white) of the 1800s: Eleanor Dumont, Lola Montez, Charlie Parkhurst, Lotta Crabtree, etc., 1980.

Sochen, June. *Her Story: A Record of the American Woman's Past.* (Grades 10-12). Focusing on the ideology held concerning women, children, blacks, Native Americans and foreigners contrasted with the realities of their lives. The book deals with large groups as well as individual women from all periods, 1981.

Sone, Monica. *Nisei Daughter.* (Grades 9-12). A Japanese-American woman tells how it was to grow up in the 1920s and 1930s on Seattle's waterfront and to be subjected to relocation during World War II, 1979.

Sterling, Dorothy. *Black Foremothers: Three Lives.* (Grades 9-12). Three biographies told in the context of the woman's historic time. Ellen Craft, runaway slave and abolitionist. Ida B. Wells, suffragist and civil rights activist. Mary Church Terrell, suffragist and civil rights activist. Teacher's guide available, 1979.

Terrell, Donna and John. *Indian Women of the Western Morning: Their Life in Early America.* (Grades 9-12). Excellent background information divided into sections on the important areas of Native American women's lives, 1976.

Walker, Margaret. *Jubilee.* (Grades 7-10). Novel based on the life of the author's great-grandmother in the Old South during the Civil War, 1975.

Willimon, William and Patricia. *Turning the World Upside Down.* (Grades 6-10). The stories of Sarah and Angelina Grimke, Southern plantation women who became leading abolitionists, 1972.

Wong, Jade Snow. *Fifth Chinese Daughter.* (Grades 6-12). Fascinating story of Jade Snow Wong's childhood in San Francisco's Chinatown during the Depression. The rich cultural heritage of the Chinese Americans and warm portrait of a young woman's relationship to her family as she matures are vividly portrayed, 1945.

Films About Women
Available Through the North Carolina State Library

Usage:
AFNNNNN - 16 mm film on 400, 600 or 800-foot reels
BFNNNNN - 16 mm film on 1200, 1600 or 2200-foot reels
VCNNNNN - VHS format 1/2" videocassette

The following films are available through the North Carolina State Library System. Films may be booked by public libraries, state agencies or state institutions throughout North Carolina. Public and private schools may request these films through their local public libraries on a contractual basis with the State Library Film Service. Eligible individuals may also write the State Library through the:

Audiovisual Services Branch
Special Services Section
Division of the State Library
1811 ~~North~~ Boulevard → Capitol
Raleigh, North Carolina 27635

or call (919) 733-4376.

Women and the Armed Forces

AF00176 The Captain Is a Lady
BF01070 Silver Wings and Santiago Blue

Women - Biography

VC01660 Alice Walker
BF00005 American First Ladies
BF00079 American Women: Portraits of Courage
BF00291 The Angel That Stands By Me: Minnie Evans' Paintings
BF00161 Antonia: A Portrait of the Woman (Antonia Brico, Orchestra Conductor)
BF00700 At 99, A Portrait of Louise Tandy Murch
BF00059 Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman
AF01061 Barbara Cartland
BF00016 Beatrix Potter: A Private World
VC00401 The Belle of Amherst (Portrait of Emily Dickinson)
AF00176 The Captain Is a Lady (Captain Grace Hopper, U.S. Navy)
VC01683 Chanel, Chanel
VC02134 Color of Justice (Justice LaDoris Hazzard Cordell)
BF02556 Cowgirls: Portraits of American Ranch Women
VC02164 Daughters of De Beauvoir (Simone De Beauvoir)
AF01307 A Day in the Life of Bonnie Consolo (A Handicapped Woman Who Triumphs)
BF02140 Dream Your Own Dreams (Gwen Frostic, Author, Ecologist, Artist)
BF01626 Eleanor Roosevelt
BF01953 Eliza (Eliza Lucas, 18th Century S.C. Renaissance Woman)
BF01619 Elizabeth II: Winds of Change
BF01623 Emily Dickinson: A Certain Slant of Light
AF01370 Eskimo Artist: Kenojuak
BF01623 Final Hours of Joan of Arc
BF00680 Fundi: The Story of Ella Baker (Civil Rights Activist)
BF00478 Galina Ulanova (Russian Ballerina)
BF01349 Georgia O'Keeffe
BF01830 Gertrude Stein: When This You See, Remember Me

AF01582 Getting To Know Barbara (Barbara Proctor)
VC01276 A Glad Awakening
BF00566 Got To Tell It: A Tribute to Mahalia Jackson
BF00512 Grandma Moses
AF01482 Helen Keller
BF00551 Helen Keller In Her Story
BF01647 Heroism of Clara Barton
BF00698 I'm the Prettiest Piece in Greece (Billie Haywood, Vaudeville Singer)
BF01872 Ingrid (Ingrid Bergman)
VC01940 Isadora Duncan: Movement From the Soul
BF01681 Jade Snow Wong (Artist, Ceramist, Author)
VC01016 Justice Sandra Day O'Connor
BF00418 A Look at Liv (Liv Ullman)
BF00655 Lorraine Hansberry: The Black Experience in the Creation of Drama
BF00940 Love It Like A Fool: A Film About Malvina Reynolds
BF00498 Marathon Woman, Miki Gorman
BF01658 Margaret Mead
BF01604 Margot Fonteyn (British Prima Ballerina)
BF00732 Marian Anderson
BF01260 Marie Curie - A Love Story
BF01400 Mary Cassatt: Impressionist from Philadelphia
BF00699 Me and Stella (Elizabeth Cotton, N.C. Black Folk Singer and Composer)
BF02002 The Miracle Worker
BF00804 Nancy Hanks (Lincoln's Stepmother)
BF01292 Nevelson in Process (Louise Nevelson, Sculptor)
BF00609 North Carolina Women Artists
BF00954 Olga: A Film Portrait (Olympic Gymnast)
BF01673 Pearl S. Buck
BF01955 The Queen's Destiny (Queen Liliuokalani)
BF01687 Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn (Founders of American Modern Dance)
BF00550 Ruth Stout's Garden (92-Year-Old Who Grows All Her Own Food)
BF02604 Silver Into Gold
VC02146 Simone De Beauvoir
BF01698 Susan B. Anthony Is Tried for Voting
BF01360 To Live Until You Die
VC01684 Toni Morrison
VC01959 Two Dollars and a Dream (Madame C.J. Walker)
AF00383 Virginia Woolf: The Moment Whole
BF01886 Wanda Landowska (Musician)
BF01466 We the Women (Grimke Sisters, Mott, Stanton, Truth, Catt, Anthony)
BF01914 World of Light: A Portrait of May Sarton (American Writer)
BF02085 The World of Mother Teresa

Women - Business

BF01328 Women in Business

Women - Children and Family

VC01235 Abused Children and the Law
VC01563 The Active Parent
VC01961 Adult Children of Alcoholics
VCO1976 Baby Basics
VCO0422 The Baby-Safe Home
AFO1586 Better Safe Than Sorry (Rape and Incest)
BFO0191 Birth Control and the Law
BFO0063 A Brand New Life (Post-childbirth Life Changes)
VCO1254 Breaking Silence
BFO0529 Coaching Kids to Compete

AFO1163 A Cry of Pain
BCO0861 Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
VCO1561 Genesis (Your Baby: Infant Wellness)
BFO0741 Grieving: Suddenly Alone
BFO1417 Hard Times
BFO1374 Help! I'm a New Parent
BFO2602 Hugs'n'Kids: Parenting Your Preschooler
BFOO172 I Love You, Goodbye
VCO2157 Infant Development: A First Year Guide
AFO1019 Life Is Precious - Buckle Them In
VCO1502 Life's First Feelings
BFO2284 Marrying (Emerging Status of Women in China)
VCO0936 Mommy, Daddy and Me (The "Latchkey" Experience)
BFO2714 Mom's on Strike
VCO0653 Now I Can Tell You My Secret
BFO1314 Overnight Sensation
VCO1253 Poverty Shock: Any Woman's Story
BFO1510 Rock-a-bye Baby
BCO0300 Silent Shame: The Sexual Abuse of Children
VCO0953 Some Babies Die
BFO1949 Tell Me My Name
VCO0241 Test-Tube Babies
AFO1455 This is the Home of Mrs. Levant Graham
BFO2456 A Time To Tell: Teen Sexual Abuse
BFO0968 To Have and To Hold (Domestic Violence)
BFO1700 Touch (Child Sexual Abuse Prevention)
VCO1443 Two Million Women: Domestic Violence
AFO0390 What Are We Doing to Our Children?
VCO1239 When Children Grieve
VCO1856 Who Cares for the Children?
VCO1233 Who Remembers Mama?

Women - Economic Issues

VCO2129 Can't Afford to Grow Old
VCO1187 The Choice Is Yours: Housing Options for Seniors
BFO0840 No Handouts for Mrs. Hedgepeth
VCO1253 Poverty Shock: Any Woman's Story
AFO1455 This Is the Home of Mrs. Levant Graham
AFO0390 What Are We Doing to Our Children?

Women - Elderly and Aging

VCO0406 At Home With Home Care, Part 1
BFO2692 Brittle With Age: The Unnecessary Tragedy of Osteoporosis
VCO2129 Can't Afford To Grow Old
VCO1187 The Choice Is Yours: Housing Options for Seniors Today
BFO0741 Grieving: Suddenly Alone
BFO2289 My Mother, My Father (Caring for Aging Parents)
VCO1089 Sexuality and Aging
BFO2604 Silver into Gold

Women - Employment

BF02556 Cowgirls: Portraits of American Ranch Women
BF00082 The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter
AF00062 Mrs. Cop
AF00993 Pretend You're Wearing a Barrel (Women Getting Off Welfare)
BF01067 We Are Woman
BF01446 Women at Work (Women in Non-traditional Careers)

Women - Fiction

BFO2715 The Revolt of Mother

Women - Health and Hygiene

VCO0374 The ACOG Childbirth Prep Program
AFO1632 AIDS - What Everyone Needs To Know
VCO1238 Birth Control: Myths and Methods
VCO1939 Bodywatch: Breast Cancer
BFO2692 Brittle With Age
AFO1071 The Caffeine File
BFO2517 Depression: The Dark Side of the Blues
VCO1543 Eating Right For Two
VCO2124 Emotional Aspects of Pregnancy
BF01793 The Feminine Mistake (Smoking)
VCO1122 From Puberty to Menopause
VCO1237 Have a Healthy Baby: Pregnancy
BFO2684 Heavy Load
BFO2595 Innocent Addicts
BFO0600 Life Before Birth
VCO0862 Men, Women, Sex and AIDS
BFO1220 The Miracle of Life
BFO1941 Patricia's Moving Picture (Depression)
VCO1562 Pregnant and Fit
VCO1089 Sexuality and Aging
VCO0241 Test-Tube Babies, A Daughter for Judy
BFO2044 Venereal Disease: The Hidden Epidemic
BFO2438 VD: More Bugs, More Problems
VCO2154 What You Don't Know Can Kill You
BF00969 Why Me? - 57 (Breast Cancer and the Radical Mastectomy)
VCO2123 You're Eating for Two

Women - History

BF00005 American First Ladies
BF00079 American Women: Portraits of Courage
VCO1679 The Eighteenth Century Woman
BF01626 Eleanor Roosevelt
BF01953 Eliza (Eliza Lucas)
BF01619 Elizabeth II: Winds of Change
BF00227 The Emerging Woman
BF01623 Emily Dickinson: A Certain Slant of Light
BF00680 Fundi: The Story of Ella Baker (Civil Rights Activist)
BF01349 Georgia O'Keeffe (Painter)
BF01830 Gertrude Stein: When This You See, Remember Me
BF00566 Got to Tell It: A Tribute to Mahalia Jackson
BF00512 Grandma Moses
BF02652 Hearts and Hands
BF01647 Heroism of Clara Barton
BF00655 Lorraine Hansberry: The Black Experience in the Creation of Drama
BF01658 Margaret Mead
BF00732 Marian Anderson
BF01400 Mary Cassatt: Impressionist from Philadelphia
BF01955 The Queen's Destiny (Queen Liliuokalani)
BF01039 Right Out of History: The Making of Judy Chicago's Dinner Party
BF00447 She's Nobody's Baby: A History of American Women in the 20th Century
BF02109 The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part I: Catherine of Aragon
BF02110 The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part II: Anne Boleyn
BF02111 The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part III: Jane Seymour

BF02112 The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part IV: Anne of Cleves
BF02113 The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part V: Catherine Howard
BF02114 The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Part VI: Catherine Parr
BF01698 Susan B. Anthony Is Tried for Voting
BF01466 We the Women
BF01318 Women on the March: The Struggle for Equal Rights
BF01914 World of Light: A Portrait of May Sarton

Women - Pilots

BF01070 Silver Wings and Santiago Blue (WAFS and WASP during WWII)

Women - Prisoners

BF00957 Women in Prison

Women - Psychology

VCO0172 Coping With Serious Illness: Facing Death
BFO2517 Depression: The Dark Side of the Blues
BFO0741 Grieving: Suddenly Alone
BFO2684 Heavy Load
BF01941 Patricia's Moving Picture (The Mid-Life Crisis in Women's Lives)

Women - Social Conditions

VCO1969 Abortion: For Survival
VCO1573 Voices of Power
BF00554 Abortion - London's Dilemma
BF01564 Abortion: Public Issue or Private Matter
BF0260 Abortion: Stories from North and South
VC61660 Alice Walker
BF01951 Anonymous Was a Woman (Women and the Folk Art Tradition in America)
AF00813 Anything You Want To Be
VCO1140 The Battered Woman
BF01359 Battered Women: Violence Behind Closed Doors
AF01586 Better Safe Than Sorry (Discusses Rape, Incest)
BF00191 Birth Control and the Law
BF00063 A Brand New Life (Lifestyle Adjustment After the Birth of a Child)
VCO1254 Breaking Silence
BF02556 Cowgirls: Portraits of American Ranch Women
AFO1163 A Cry of Pain
VCO1443 Two Million Women: Domestic Violence
BF00002 A Doll's House (Ibsen's Story of an Unconventional 19th Century Woman)
VC01679 The Eighteenth Century Woman
BF01622 The Elusive Geisha
BF00227 The Emerging Woman
BFO1465 The Enablers
VC00861 Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
BF01575 Gal Young'un (Marjorie Kinnan Rawling's Story)
VCO1276 A Glad Awakening
BF01368 Growing Up Female: As Six Become One (Socialization of Women in the U.S.)
BF02536 How to Say No to a Rapist and Survive
BF02482 I Don't Have to Hide (Anorexia and Other Eating Disorders)
BF01532 Killing Us Softly: Advertising's Image of Women
AF01130 Lady Beware (Self-Defense)
BF02284 Marrying (Emerging Status of Women in Chinese Society)
VC00936 Mommy, Daddy and Me (The "Latchkey" Experience)
AF00062 Mrs. Cop (Day-to-Day Problems in a Male-Dominated Career)
BF02201 My Brilliant Career (Australian Writer, Miles Franklin's Life)
VC00653 Now I Can Tell You My Secret (Sexual Abuse Prevention for Children)

BF01941 Patricia's Moving Picture (The Mid-Life Crisis in Women's Lives)
AF01308 A Place for Aunt Lois (How to Learn To Accept Yourself)
BF01084 The Power Pinch (Sexual Harassment in the Workplace)
AF00993 Pretend You're Wearing A Barrel
BF00982 Quilts in Women's Lives
VCO1734 Rape Aftermath: How Can I Find Help
BF01029 Resurgence: The Movement for Equality vs. The KKK (Filmed in North Carolina)
BF02377 The Rice Ladle (Changing Roles of Women in Japan)
BF00550 Ruth Stout's Garden
VC00871 Sexual Harassment on the Job
BF00447 She's Nobody's Baby: A History of American Women in the 20th Century
VC00300 Silent Shame: The Sexual Abuse of Children
BF01972 So Many Voices: A Look at Abortion in America
VCO0823 The Sovereign Self: Right To Live, Right To Die
AF00895 The Spring and Fall of Nina Polanski (The "Empty Nest Syndrome")
VCO1444 Survivors
BF00174 Tell Me Where It Hurts (Middle-Aged Woman Discovers Her Identity)
BF02456 A Time To Tell: Teen Sexual Abuse
BF00968 To Have and To Hold (Domestic Violence)
BF01700 Touch (Child Sexual Abuse Prevention)
VC01573 Voices of Power
BF00972 With Babies and Banners: Story of the Women's Emergency Brigade
BF01328 Women in Business
BF01296 Women in Sports
BF00272 Women in Sports: An Informal History
BF00081 Women of the Toubou (Nomads of the Sahara)
BF00021 Women's Rights in the U.S.

Women - Sports

AF01208 First Ascent (Two Women Climb a Mountain in the Rockies)
BF01867 The Flashettes (Black, All-Girls Track Team for Brooklyn)
VC01940 Isadora Duncan: Movement From the Soul
BF00498 Marathon Woman, Miki Gorman
BF00954 Olga: A Film Portrait
BFO2604 Silver into Gold
BF01296 Women in Sports
BF00272 Women in Sports: An Informal History

Women - Suffrage - U.S.

BF01698 Susan B. Anthony Is Tried for Voting
BF00021 Women's Rights in the U.S.

Women's Liberation Movement/Feminism

BF00079 American Women: Portraits of Courage
VC02164 Daughters of De Beauvoir
BF00002 A Doll's House

The first comprehensive multicultural video documentary on women in U.S. history has been produced by the National Women's History Project. These videos feature over 700 historical photographs selected from dozens of photo archives throughout the country. Each video examines a particular period of U.S. history, covering the daily life experiences, work lives and involvement with social issues of women from a wide variety of geographic, racial and ethnic populations. The lively pace, thoughtful analysis and carefully chosen music will capture the imagination and hold the attention of secondary and adult audiences. Rental on the five-video set is $75. A discussion guide – with the scripts, lists of key personalities, questions for discussion and research as well as resources for further information -- are included. Contact the National Women's History Project, 7738 Bell Rd., Windsor, Calif. 95492.

National Resources for Women's History

National Women's History Project
Box 3716
Santa Rosa, Calif. 95402

Asian Women United
3538 Telegraph Ave.
Oakland, Calif. 94609

Feminist Press
Box 334
Old Westbury, N.Y. 11568

National Women's Hall of Fame
76 Fall St.
P.O. Box 13148
Seneca Falls, N.Y. 13148

National Women's Party
144 Constitution Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Research Center on Women
3401 S. 39th St.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53215

Schlesinger Library
Radcliffe College
10 Garden St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Sophia Smith Collecton
Smith College
Northampton, Mass. 01063

Center for Research on Women
Wellesley College
Wellesley, Mass. 02181

Women's Bureau
U.S. Department of Labor
Department A
200 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20210

WEEA
Education Development Center
55 Chapel St.
Newton, Mass. 02160

TABs
Organization for Equal Education of the Sexes Inc.
Department 86, WHW
744 Carroll St.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215

American Historical Association
Center on Women Historians
400 A St., SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

Women in Medicine
Archives and Special Collection
Medical College of Pennsylvania
3300 Henry Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19129

State Resources for Women's History

Department of Women's Studies
P.O. Box 7365
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109
(919) 761-5938

Duke/UNC Center for Research on Women
Duke University
210 E. Duke Building
Durham, N.C. 27705
(919) 684-6641

Women's History Exhibit
N.C. Museum of History
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27601
(919) 733-3894

The N.C. Collection
Wilson Library
UNC-Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514
(919) 334-5246

Dr. Maggie McFadden
Women's Studies Department
Appalachian State University
Boone, N.C. 28608
(704) 262-2144

Women's Studies Program
UNC-Charlotte
301 Kennedy St.
Charlotte, N.C. 28223
(704) 547-4312

Guide to Women's Records
N.C. State Archives
Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27601
(919) 733-7305

Dr. Beverly Jones
Department of History/Social Science
N.C. Central University
P.O. Box 19687
Durham, N.C. 27707
(919) 560-6267

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial
State Historic Site
Highway 70
Sedalia, N.C. 27342 OR
Historic Sites Section
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27601
(919) 733-7862

"Whatever Became of My Sidesaddle?"
An original, one-person account of real American women.
Contact: Carey Sutton
1135 W. 4th St.
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101

N.C. Council for Women
State Office - Elaine Monaghan
526 N. Wilmington St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27604 - (919) 733-2455
Western Region - Julia Reeves
59 Woodfin Pl.
Asheville, N.C. 28801 - (704) 251-6169
Northwestern Region - Kathy Harrelson
1400 Battleground Ave. #202
Greensboro, N.C. 27408 - (919) 334-5094
Southwestern Region - June Kimmel
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Charlotte, N.C. 28202 - (704) 342-6367
Southeastern Region - Jean Nelson
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New Bern, N.C. 28560 - (919) 637-6530
Northeastern Region - Leslie Parker
223 W. 10th St., Suite 132
Greenville, N.C. 27834 - (919) 757-0484

Endnotes

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